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Seattle Seed Company's GARDEN ANNUAL-1949

SEATTLE SEED CO.

SEATTLE 1, WASH.

1514 Second Ave.

Everything for the Garden

COMPLETE
HOME
GARDENING
GUIDE

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1949

U. S. Department of Agriculture



Again in 1949 these are the 2 POPULAR FLOWER SEED COLLECTIONS

LILLY'S JUMBO PACKET SWEET PEA COLLECTION



50c

7 INDIVIDUAL PACKETS OF CHOICE WESTERN VARIETIES

SHIRLEY TEMPLE—Soft rose pink
AMBITION—Lovely lavender
WELCOME—Deep scarlet vermillion
SMILES—Salmon, shrimp pink, large
DAMASK ROSE—Deep rose carmine
PICTURE—Flesh pink, suffused apricot
SEXTET QUEEN—White, 5 to 6
blooms each

Lilly's "7-in-1" jumbo packet gives
you all these . . . a lavish, early dis-
play of exquisite form and color on
long, sturdy stems.

LILLY'S FAMOUS NASTURTIUM GROUP

6 LOVELY DOUBLE NASTURTIUM VARIETIES EACH A DISTINCTIVE COLOR

GOLDEN GLEAM—All America win-
ner
SCARLET GLEAM—All-America win-
ner
ORANGE GLEAM
CRIMSON GLOW
 SALMON GLEAM
MOON GLEAM

These "easy-to-grow" Nasturtiums are
individually packeted so that you can
plant them in color combinations to
suit your taste. Flowers are large and
exquisitely sweet scented.

50c



ALL Trial Ground SELECTED FOR NORTHWEST CONDITIONS



A COMPLETE GUIDE for the home gardener

This Garden Annual is more than just a seed catalog. In addition, it is a complete guide for the home gardener, containing more real, down-to-earth gardening information than any seed catalog you've ever read.

As you will notice, we have crammed this book with facts. You'll find practical answers to hundreds of questions that every seedsman is asked each year.

Whether you're a beginner or an experienced gardener, we're sure you'll find much that is helpful in these pages. You can begin using the book right now as a guide for your planning. Then later on use it as a guide to more effective action all through the season.

We're always here to serve you and help you with your gardening problems. Let's get together often!

WE LIVE, WORK
AND GARDEN
RIGHT IN YOUR
OWN HOME AREA

Please note that our seed listings are held within sensible limits. You may find other catalogs with larger lists but none with selections more conscientiously made for your particular territory.



from YOUR Seed Store

We're proud to present this book as our Spring Greeting to neighboring gardeners. We're sure you'll find it extremely valuable.

Before you go into the fascinating pages that follow, we want to point out that this book is not primarily a mail-order catalog. Rather, it is a message from a good neighbor. It comes from a **complete garden supply center**, which has everything right on hand, ready for you to see and inspect. Unlike the usual mail-order catalog, this book is designed to help you . . .

1. As a pre-season garden-planning guide.
2. As a guide to more effective action all through the season.

We have made it our job to serve (both in our store and by means of this book) the gardeners and growers of our own area. We work always with the needs of our neighbors' gardens in mind. We know from experience exactly what these local needs are. And we choose our stocks carefully to suit these needs.

Don't you agree, then, that it is wise to shop here where **YOUR GARDENING NEEDS AND PROBLEMS** are understood? Why take chances on far-away sources for your garden seeds and supplies?

- WE OFFER A COMPLETE, YEAR-ROUND, LOCAL GARDEN SERVICE.
- WE OFFER ONLY GOOD, FRESH SEEDS—PACKET OR BULK.
- WE OFFER A COMPLETE SUPPLY SERVICE.
- WE OFFER CHEERFUL, EXPERT GARDEN COUNSEL.

PRICES: All prices in this catalog are subject to change without notice.

MAIL ORDERS: On mail orders, all packet seeds are sent postpaid. On all other items, add parcel post charges to your remittance.

NON-WARRANTY CLAUSE: Success with seeds, bulbs, etc., depends largely on weather conditions and proper cultivation, so in accordance with the universal custom of the seed trade we give no warranty, express or implied, as to the productiveness of any seeds, bulbs or plants we sell and will not be in any way responsible for the crop. Our liability is limited to the purchase price of the seed, bulbs or plants.

SEATTLE SEED CO.

1514 Second Avenue

Seattle 1, Washington

TELEPHONE: SE 2338

For lasting beauty, plant . . .

CREBENT LAWN SEED



That healthy, rich green and enduring velvety turf of a CREBENT lawn springs from vigorous seed, scientifically selected to assure a heredity of beauty. Developed by Lilly's especially for the Northwest soils and growing conditions, CREBENT is first choice with Gardeners who pride themselves for lawns of lasting beauty. CREBENT is a blend of only the finest-leaved, hardy grasses, carefully selected for staggered dormancy.

**Your lawn can be only as good
as the seed you sow. Plant the best!**

Spring Lawn Care

Early spring care is necessary if you want a really good lawn. Here is the proper procedure for spring lawn care.

RAKE THE LAWN—Remove all of the debris that accumulated on the lawn during the winter. This eliminates any danger of interference with new growth of grass.

APPLY A COMPLETE, BALANCED PLANT FOOD—As soon as raking has been completed, apply plant food as directed by manufacturer. If grass has started to grow, be sure to make application when it is dry, then soak the lawn to wash plant food off the grass blades and into the soil.

RESEED THIN AND BARE SPOTS—Use from three to five pounds of good grade grass seed per 1000 square feet. Pulverize the soil in bare spots, and in seeding, use twice as much seed as used on thin turf. Cover seed lightly

with top soil to protect it and give it a chance to germinate.

ROLL THE LAWN—This operation brings the grass roots into firm contact with the soil so that growth can go on at its best. Clay soils require less rolling than others and should be rolled with a light weight roller. Do not roll the lawn when the soil is wet. Ground should be reasonably dry to avoid too much packing.

This work should be completed early in Spring. It is then that moisture conditions and temperatures are most favorable to the growth of grass.

Summer Lawn Care

During the summer, your lawn requires care for best results.

MOWING—Mow frequently but not too close. Set mower to cut about two inches high. Very close cutting, unless done extra-frequently, will injure

the grass by sudden exposure to the sun after it has been shaded by dense growth. Mower clippings left on the lawn are beneficial, unless in sufficient quantity to smother the grass.

WATERING—A watering program cannot be set down by the calendar but must depend on your judgment. Make sure the lawn actually needs watering, then give it a thorough soaking so that the water penetrates to a depth of six to eight inches. Never sprinkle lightly. This does more harm than good for it tends to make the grass roots come too close to the surface in an effort to reach moisture.

WEED CONTROL—The many excellent selective weed controls on the market today make weed control simple and sure. Watch for the appearance of weeds in your lawn and eliminate them immediately.

SEEDING—While early spring and early fall seedings are the most productive, don't hesitate to plant in midsummer.

Keep after those thin and bare spots. When you seed in summer, take particular care with watering and weeding.

Fall Lawn Care

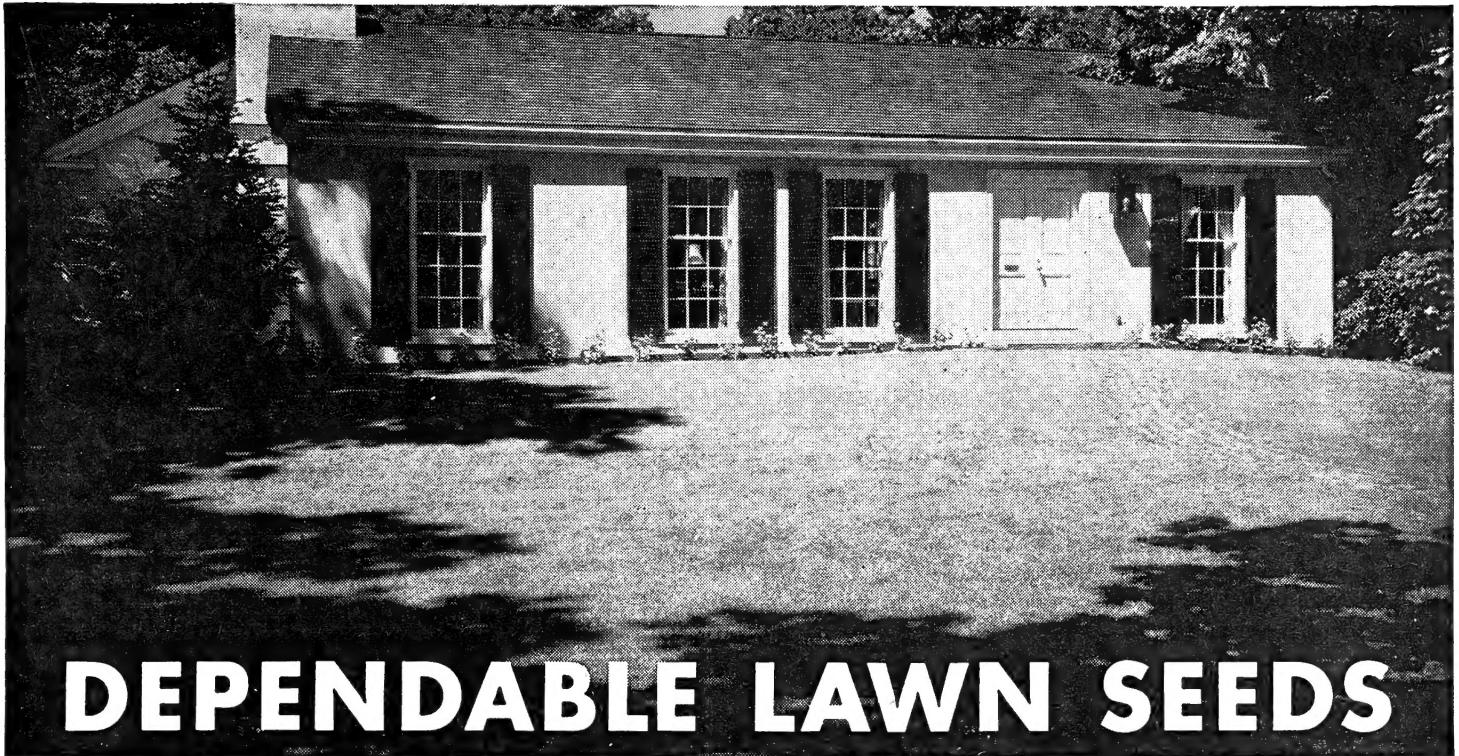
About the time fall rolls around interest in the lawn may be waning just a bit, but another feeding with a complete, balanced plant food and another seeding of bare and thin spots at this time will produce marvelous results next spring and summer.

FALL IS A GOOD TIME TO MAKE A NEW LAWN

During the moderate fall weather, grass seed germinates quickly and makes vigorous growth. Also, few weeds germinate in the fall, thus permitting the lawn to establish itself without interference.

Follow these six steps in making a new lawn:

1. Spade or plow the area to a depth of six or eight inches. Pulverize the soil thoroughly.
2. Apply a complete, balanced plant food as prescribed by the manufacturer.
3. Work the plant food into the top few inches of soil.
4. Sow a good grade of grass seed at the rate of four to five pounds per 1000 square feet. To secure even distribution, apply one-half of the seed crosswise, the other half lengthwise.
5. Roll the seeded area to imbed the seed in the soil.
6. Water thoroughly, using a fine spray. Keep moist by daily sprinklings until grass is established. Then soak to a depth of five or six inches once or twice a week.



DEPENDABLE LAWN SEEDS

FOR EVERY GROWING CONDITION

LAWN SEEDS

SEATTLE'S BEST—For finest lawn obtainable. Composed of four of the best fine-bladed grasses.

\$1.50 lb., 5 lbs. and up \$1.45 lb.

SUPERB—A mixture of Blue Grass, Chewings Fescue and Creeping Bent. Pleasing lawn that will stand wear.

\$1.35 lb., 5 lbs. and up \$1.30 lb.

PARKWAY—A mixture of sturdy grasses well suited to use in parkways and playfields.

\$1.15 lb., 5 lbs. and up, \$1.10 lb.

MAGIC—A well-balanced mixture particularly good for this section.

85c lb., 5 lbs. and up, 80c lb.

See us for all your lawn and pasture seed requirements.

MORCROP

A complete fertilizer for lawns, gardens, and crops. Contains all the necessary elements for plant growth, including the minor ones. Organic base gives stability to the supply of nutrients to the plant. Long lasting and soil improving. Morcrop is sold in handy sizes for home, garden, or farm.

Astoria Bent

Produces numerous root stocks which spread underground and throw up new shoots, making a very thick turf. This Bent has a good color and is excellent for lawns and putting greens. Does not require as much cutting as Creeping Bent.

Seaside Bent

A true creeping Bent. The plant is dwarf, and multiplies rapidly by sending out runners in all directions. With proper watering and care, it makes a strong, enduring turf. If damaged it heals over promptly.

Olympic Colonial Bent

The best bent grass on the market today. Requires less moisture because of deeper rooting system. Stands more hard wear. Works in well with Red Creeping Fescue, Chewings Fescue and Blue Grass.

Kentucky Blue Grass

21 pounds per bushel. Produces a deep, dark-green lawn of close, thick turf. Maintains its green color until late fall. Roots are deep, and plants are very hardy. Makes one of the best lawns.

Lilly's Best Kentucky Blue Grass

28 to 30 pounds per bushel. Lilly's has taken 21 pound Blue Grass and carefully cleaned out all chaff, large seed and inert matter to where the seed will weigh more to the bushel. The most seed for your money in Blue Grass.

Chewings Fescue

A superb grass to grow in rather shaded areas and even on fairly acid soil and under other unfavorable conditions. Plants grow low, make a dense turf. Often used for putting greens and fairways.

Red Creeping Fescue

Rapidly becoming the most popular of the fescues for lawns and general field use. This seed is Northwest grown and therefore has much better germination than the imported fescues. Has a very good ability to resist fungus growth.

Develops a finer texture and makes an excellent turf.

Lilly's Best White Dutch Clover

Although not a grass, White Clover is very desirable in lawn mixtures because of its rapid, low growth and creeping stems. Valuable as a green cover for poor ground. Succeeds best on moist ground or during wet season.

Domestic Rye Grass

A quick-growing annual, valuable in lawn mixtures as a nurse crop, to keep lawn green while better, slow-growing varieties are becoming established. Succeeds well on almost any soil.

Perennial Rye Grass

A quick growing grass, most suitable for mixtures. Succeeds well on almost any soil not water sogged.

Red Top

Particularly suitable for wet, low spots, as it stands wet weather, or even over-flowing, better than other grasses. Also does well on almost any good, rich soil. Often thrives where blue grass fails—and therefore makes an excellent supplement for it.

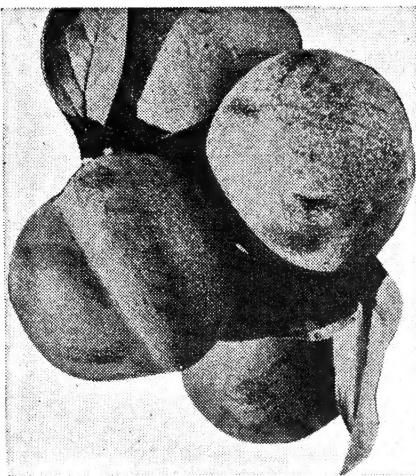
Other Grasses

Besides the lawn grasses listed here, we can also supply just about any other grasses you may need. We carry a complete line of all varieties that can be successfully grown in this part of the country. Just tell us what you want!

N-P LAWN SEED

Withstands plenty of hard wear. This mixture of grasses is blended for quick-growing, hardy characteristics . . . plus a pleasing appearance. Ideal for back yards, play yards, etc.

FRUIT TREES



We can supply all popular varieties at popular prices. All are vigorous growers assuring an abundance of fruit. Let us know your requirements.

PEACHES

Pacific Gold
Rochester
Golden Jubilee
Veteran

APRICOTS

Tilton
Perfection
Moorpark

CHERRIES, SWEET

Bing
Lambert
Royal Anne
Black Repub

CHERRIES, SOUR

Montmorency
Duke, early and late

PEARS

Bartlett
D'Anjou
Bosc
Comice

APPLES

Transparent
Red Delicious
King
Gravenstein
Yellow Delicious

PRUNES

Italian
Hungarian

PLUMS

Blue Damson
Yellow Egg
Peach Plum
Bradshaw

COMBINATION FRUIT TREES

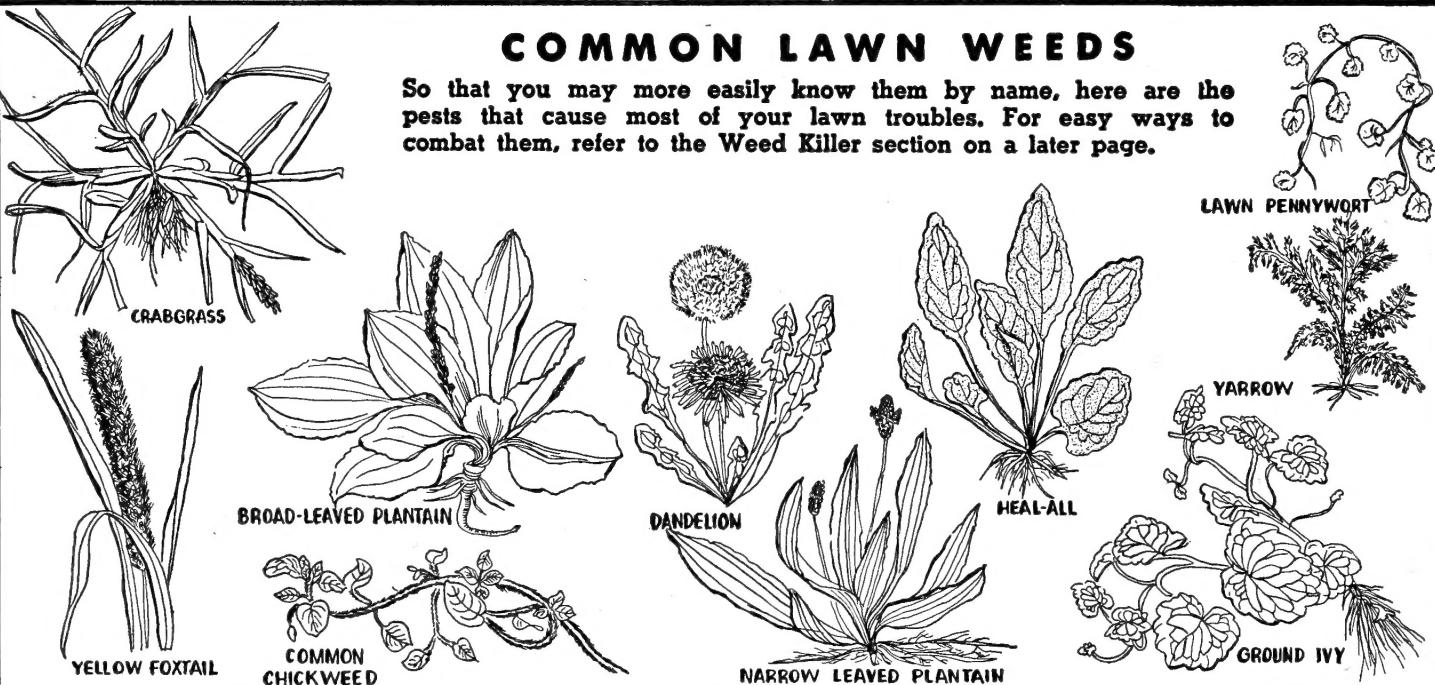
3 or more varieties on one tree.
Plums—Apples—Pears—Cherries

Prices on all Fruit Trees

No. 1 Yearling	\$1.50 ea.
2 year, select	2.50 ea.
3 year	3.00 ea.
Combinations	4.00 ea.

COMMON LAWN WEEDS

So that you may more easily know them by name, here are the pests that cause most of your lawn troubles. For easy ways to combat them, refer to the Weed Killer section on a later page.



1949 BULK SEED PRICE LIST

All prices subject to change without notice

	1 oz.	4 oz.	1/2 lb.	1 lb.
BEANS, all varieties			.35	.60
BEETS & SWISS CHARD	.20	.60	1.00	1.80
CABBAGE, all varieties	.40	1.20	2.15	3.50
CARROTS	.20	.70	1.30	2.40
CORN, open pollinated			.20	.35
CORN, hybrids, all varieties		.15	.25	.50
CUCUMBER	.20	.70	1.30	2.50
KALE	.20	.60	.90	1.50
LETTUCE, leaf	.25	.75	1.40	2.50
LETTUCE, head	.40	1.20	2.25	4.00
MANGEL	.20	.60	1.00	1.75
MUSTARD	.20	.55	.75	1.25
ONIONS, all varieties	.50	1.65	2.75	5.00
PEAS, all varieties			.20	.35
PARSNIP	.20	.60	.90	1.50
PUMPKIN	.20	.60	1.10	2.00
RADISH	.20	.60	.90	1.50
RUTABAGA	.20	.60	.90	1.50
SPINACH	.20	.50	.80	1.40
SQUASH, all varieties	.25	.75	1.40	2.50
TOMATO, all varieties	.90	2.90	5.00	9.00
TURNIP	.20	.60	.75	1.25
SWEET PEAS, SPENCER MIXED	.25	.75	1.40	2.50
NASTURTIUM, Double Mixed	.35	.95	1.80	3.50

We have many
vegetable seed
varieties
not listed here

You will find, listed on the pages of this catalog, a wide variety of seeds. We have made the listing as complete as possible, but it does not show our entire line . . . this would be impossible within the confines of any one catalog. For instance, our stocks include many varieties of which we handle small or seasonal lots. These varieties, though not listed in the catalog, may be just what you want. Please contact us if this listing does not include all of your seed requirements.

VEGETABLE SEEDS

Carefully selected for your territory!

VEGETABLES FOR FREEZING

The symbols (fr) following the variety names indicate vegetables suitable for home freezing.

ASPARAGUS

A hardy perennial; will bear over 20-year period if properly cared for. We recommend purchase of ASPARAGUS ROOTS rather than seeds, as roots produce crop 2 years earlier. If seed is used, sow thinly in drills in early Spring. Cover to $\frac{1}{2}$ " depth. Thin plants to 6 inches apart and when a year old transplant to heavily enriched beds. 1 ounce will sow 60' of drill.

Washington Giant Rust-Proof (fr)—Thick tall green spears with purple tops. Highly rust resistant. Rapid growing. Tender.

BEANS

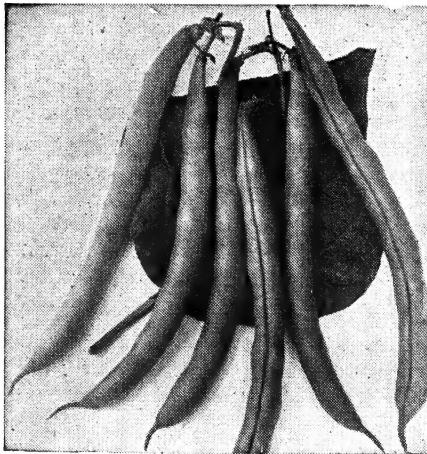
Green Podded, Dwarf or Bush
Sow in rows $2\frac{1}{2}$ ' to $3\frac{1}{2}$ ' apart. Plant seed $1\frac{1}{2}$ " to 2" deep and 3 to 4" apart. Do not plant until danger of frost is past. Press soil firmly around seeds. Thin young plants to about 6" apart. Keep cultivated until plants blossom. **DO NOT CULTIVATE** when blossoms are at prime or when plants are wet with dew. Keep vines picked to insure a longer bearing period. Make plantings every two weeks for supplies throughout the season.

Burpee's Stringless Green Pod (fr)—Large, sturdy plants. Meaty, round pods, brittle and strictly stringless at all stages. Medium green pods, oval, yellowish-brown seed. 54 days.

Tendergreen (fr)—Large, erect plants. Abundant, round, dark-green pods, strictly stringless and fleshy. 54 days.

WHEN TO PLANT IN THE WEST

Fully Hardy Crops. Sow anytime the ground is workable, just before or just after the winter freeze; where ground doesn't freeze in winter anytime soil and weather conditions are favorable for sowing. Alaska Peas, Asparagus, Broccoli*, Brussels Sprouts*, Cabbage*, Collards, Cauliflower*, Chinese Cabbage*, Endive, Kale*, Kohlrabi, Lettuce* Mustard, Onion sets, Parsley*, Radish, Rhubarb, Salsify, Spinach, Turnip.



Tendergreen Beans

Wax Podded, Dwarf or Bush

Improved Golden Wax (fr)—Small, erect plants moderately productive. Straight, thick, flat pods, creamy yellow and stringless. 51 days.

**All Vegetable Seeds
10¢ PER PACKET
UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED**

BEANS, POLE

In warm ground, set poles 4' to 8' long slanting a bit to the north in rows 4' apart. (Extending north and south the poles will be 3' apart in the row.) Plant 5 to 8 beans about 1" deep around each pole. When growth is sufficient, thin to the four strongest plants.

Caution: To avoid spreading plant diseases, do not cultivate or pick when plants are wet.

Blue Lake—Widely used for processing. Round pods, medium green, stringless when young—and good canning qualities. 64 days.

(Continued on Page 8)

ESPECIALLY RECOMMENDED VEGETABLE VARIETIES

added for your enjoyment

POTOMAC POLE BEANS — Dark green pods, 6 in. long, slender, round, meaty, tender, stringless. Good climbers, heavy producers. 70 days.

DECATUR POLE BEANS — Round, dark green pods, stringless, 6-8 in. long. Resistant to mosaic and common rust. 68 days.

KEYSTONIAN GREEN POD BUSH BEANS—Snap bean of excellent flavor. Stringless, round, meaty, long pods. Long bearing. 52 days.

MASON'S GOLDEN MIDGET SWEET CORN—Butter yellow sweet corn. Grows 3 ft. high with two to four ears. 64 days.

SPANCROSS HYBRID SWEET CORN—Ears are $6\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, slightly tapered, well filled to tip with golden yellow kernels. Plants grow 4 to 5 ft. high with ears set low on stalk. 75 days.

BUTTERNUT SQUASH—Winter variety. 10 to 12 in. long, 4 to 5 in. diameter. Bottle shaped, smooth dark buff skin, hard shell. Flesh is orange, dry, sweet, fine textured and of excellent flavor. 85 days.

EARLY CHATHAM TOMATO — 60 days. One of the earliest tomatoes grown. Fruits are small, about 3 oz. Very Productive. Rich red color. Very good for our Seattle climate.

* Seed sown indoors for transplants in freezing areas.

Hardy Crops. Sow in late winter or early spring when soil is in good tilth. Beet, Carrot, Celery, Leek, Wrinkled Peas, New Zealand Spinach, Onion, Spinach. Make sowings indoors of Egg Plant Pepper and Tomato about 8 weeks ahead of frost-free weather.

Half-Hardy Crops. Early sowing of these will probably require protection supplied by frost covers. Bush Beans, Corn, Squash, Tomatoes.

Tender Crops. Sow these in late spring

and early summer when the ground is warm. Use the frost-free dates for your area. Bush and Pole Snap Beans, Bush and Pole Lima Beans, Corn, Cucumber, Egg Plant*, Muskmelon, Cantaloupe, Watermelon, Okra, Pepper*, Pumpkin, Squash, Tomato*.

(*Set out plants started 8 weeks earlier.)

Year-Round Crops. These can be sown any month of the year in temperate climate when soil is workable, but they do best during the cooler months of the year. Beet, Carrot, Lettuce, Parsley, Peas, Radish, Spinach, Swiss Chard.

**All Vegetable Seeds
10¢ PER PACKET
UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED**

BEANS, Continued

Kentucky Wonder (fr)—Strong climber hardy, long-bearing. Curved, almost round pods. Slightly stringy, but brittle and fibreless. Meaty. 65 days.

Oregon Giant or Yount—Large prolific plants, good climbers. Pods are thick-oval, always stringless, and very meaty. 71 days.

Scarlet Runner—Large plant growth. Often planted for its brilliant scarlet flowers. Pods broad, oval and meaty. Used for snap and green shell beans. 90 days.

LIMA, DWARF OR BUSH

Plant in dry, warm ground. Make rows 2' apart and drop beans 6" apart in row. Cover with 1" of soil. Can also be planted in hills, 3' apart one way and 2' apart the other way. Use 4 to 6 beans per hill.

Burpee's Bush Lima—Known for its large, high-quality seeds and productiveness. Vines 14 to 20 inches tall, spreading in growth, medium green. Pods 4½ to 5 inches long, 3 to 4 seeds per pod, broad-flat. The seed is large, colored entirely dull white with greenish tinge.

BEETS

Deep, rich sandy loam produces finest beets. As soon as ground can be worked sow in drills 18" apart and press soil firmly over seed. When tops are 3" to 6" tall, pull them and use for cooked greens. Continue this until roots stand 6" apart. Plant every 10 days or so.

Detroit Dark Red (fr)—Standard of excellence in table beets. Smooth globular roots of deep ox-blood red—sweet and tender. 68 days.

Early Blood Red—A turnip shaped beet with dark red roots. Fine quality. Medium early. 65 days.

Early Wonder—Early variety. Semi-globular, tender blood-red. 58 days.

Little Marvel—A flat-type beet with small tops. Matures early. Color is very dark and solid throughout. 58 days.

SWISS CHARD

Requires about same treatment as beets. Cultivate frequently. Leaves may be gathered during summer and fall. New ones will grow quickly.



Lucullus Swiss Chard

Giant Lucullus—Most popular Chard. Upright in growth, with yellowish-green curled crumpled leaves. Thick, broad and light green stems. 50 to 60 days.

Rhubarb Chard—Heavily crumpled leaves, dark green with a translucent crimson stalk. Easily grown, everywhere. A different, tasty delicious flavor—cook stalks and leaves together for a new taste thrill. 60 days. Pkt. 15c.

BROCCOLI

Plant and cultivate like cabbage and cauliflower.

Italian Green Sprouting (fr)—Plant bears a succession of sprouting heads about 5-in. long, which, if kept cut, will be replaced by others for 8 to 10 weeks. 55 to 65 days.

St. Valentine—Large headed variety—excellent quality. Good shipper. Heads solid white and well protected. 90 days.

BRUSSEL SPROUTS

Easy to grow wherever conditions are favorable for late cabbage, and requires same culture. As sprouts begin to form remove lower leaves so that all nourishments sent to lower stem will be forced into the sprouts.

Dwarf Improved—Firm, thick-set tender heads. Easily grown. Early, dependable.

CABBAGE

Sow seed in drills 6" apart across the bed, dropping the seed 5 to 6 to the inch. Firm soil after covering, then water thoroughly. Keep beds moist but not soaking wet. Seed germinates 3 to 8 days depending on temperature. Transplant to open ground when plants have made fourth pair of leaves. Set out as soon as frost danger is past. Use plenty of good commercial fertilizer. Cultivate frequently, every 5 or 6 days until cabbages are large. For winter storage, stand plants upright in cold cellar, with roots in sand. Slight freezing will not harm cabbage.

Danish Ball Head or Hollander—A widely used late type. Deep round, hard, compact heads, 7 to 8-in., 6 to 7-lb. Tender, crisp, fine for kraut. 100 to 105 days.

Early Dwarf Flat Dutch—A compact, upright, short-stemmed variety. Heads large for size of plant, somewhat flattened shape, very solid. Matures early. 71 days.

Early Jersey Wakefield—Pointed heads, small and firm. Earliest pointed variety. Plants compact. 62 days.



Golden Acre Cabbage

Golden Acre—Extra early variety producing uniform well-balanced head. Weighs about 3 lbs. Excellent quality. 65 days.

Premium Late Flat Dutch—The best late variety. Large, round, flat solid heads of perfect shape. Less inclined to burst than many varieties. Tender; fine quality.

Red Dutch—Medium size with round, solid heads of deep red. A good keeper and shipper. Medium early. 80 days.

Drumhead Savoy—Large, flat heads with dark green, crinkled leaves. Flavor is mild and appetizing. 6 to 7 lbs. 90 days.

CARROTS

Use sandy loam enriched by manure the previous year, if possible; but any good land if deeply and well worked will produce a good crop. Sow seed as early as ground can be worked. Sow seed ½" to 1" deep in drills 16" to 18" apart. Press soil firmly above seed. When plants appear use cultivator or wheel hoe and thin from 2" to 6" apart, according to type. Keep cultivated.

Danvers Half Long—Sweet, tender roots, 6 to 7-in. long tapering to a blunt point. Fine for storing. 75 days.

Golden Half Long Chantenay—A medium early carrot. Fine for home and market. Roots are about 6 inches long, deep orange color and with practically no core. Crisp and sweet. 72 days.

Improved Imperator (fr)—Fine-grained, tender. Rich orange indistinct core. Roots smooth, tapered to semi-blunt. 77 days.

Nantes Improved Coreless (fr)—Excellent for forcing. Tops small, roots bright orange, blunt ended. Flesh reddish orange and practically coreless. 70 days.

CAULIFLOWER

Packet 25c

Needs rich soil and abundant watering. Cultivate same as cabbage but protect heads from sunlight to insure the prized white curd. This is done by gathering leaves together loosely as soon as heads begin forming, and tying them at the top.

Early Alba Snowball—An improved early variety for home and market. Dwarf plants produce large, firm white heads of finest quality. 70 days.

Early Erfurt Snowball—A popular early variety. Fine for home use or shipping. Compact and short-stemmed. 60 days.

CELERY

Sow late spring for fall maturity. Have shaded beds and cover seed ¼". Transplant when 6" high. Keep soil well fertilized and moist. Crop matures in cool weather of autumn.

Giant Utah—Green type stocky plant full hearted and compact; blanches readily. Stems thick, solid, medium broad and full rounded. Fine quality. 120 days.

CHICORY

Witloof—Compact, blanched head. Crisp, broad leaves having pleasant sharp flavor. 140 to 160 days.

How? When?**HOME GARDENING GUIDE****Where? Why?****PRACTICAL ANSWERS TO EVERY-DAY QUESTIONS**

This is a Garden Annual that you can keep right on using long after you have bought and planted your seed!

It's packed with practical, down-to-earth facts that every gardener needs to know. Even old-timers will find information that is mighty helpful.

You'll find all of this valuable information listed under the "How? When? Where? Why?" headings all through the HOME GARDENING GUIDE. Read it carefully, keep it handy and use it to advantage all through the year.

Planning before planting

Don't expect your garden to grow itself. Plan the crops you want and the amount of each. List them and study the planting and maturity time. Determine the amount of space you will need for the early crops that need cool weather and the time that space may again be used for hot summer crops.

Check your soil. Do you need fertilizer, humus, inoculants, seed disinfectants? Are your tools in good condition? Check back over your experiences of last year. Was there something lacking in the kinds of crops, supplies or tools? Plan now to avoid repeating any of these old mistakes and place your order for needed items early.

If you still have questions unanswered after reading this book, come in and let's talk them over. Take advantage of our wealth of experience . . . It's yours for the asking.

How Much to Plant

Figure exactly the number of feet of row to plant. Consult the chart on page 18.

Study the chart on page 18. This will tell you how far apart rows should be, how long each crop takes to mature, and how much space you will need to provide the vegetables your family likes. After you have taken into consideration the crops you want to grow, make a rough sketch showing the location of each crop, with catch crops, intercrops, succession crops.

Decide how many times during the harvest season you want to eat a certain crop, how much of that crop you ordinarily serve to your family, and plant accordingly. Thus, if you like beans, and if you want to serve them twice a week, 1 pound at a serving, note that a 50 foot row will produce about 20 pounds. Since beans produce freely for about three weeks, a 20 foot row should give you all the snap beans your family cares to eat during that time. Why tend 50 feet of row when 20 will do?

Succession Seeding

DON'T work more land than you need to. Conserve your energy by intercrop-

ping, catch cropping and succession cropping. In intercropping, short season crops are grown between slower growing plants (i.e., plant early lettuce between rows of tomato plants that won't need the space until after the lettuce is eaten). In catch cropping, plant an early crop **before** the main crop is planted. In succession cropping the main crop comes first (i.e., snap beans to be followed by late turnips). In this way you make better use of space, cut down the number of rows to tend, and make better use of water and fertilizers.

In the smaller garden, concentrate on vegetables that lose quality most rapidly when shipped any distance—delicately flavored green beans, summer squash, early cabbage and leaf lettuce. Unless you have plenty of room, better leave late cabbage, dry onions, winter squash and potatoes to commercial gardeners.

Before You Dig

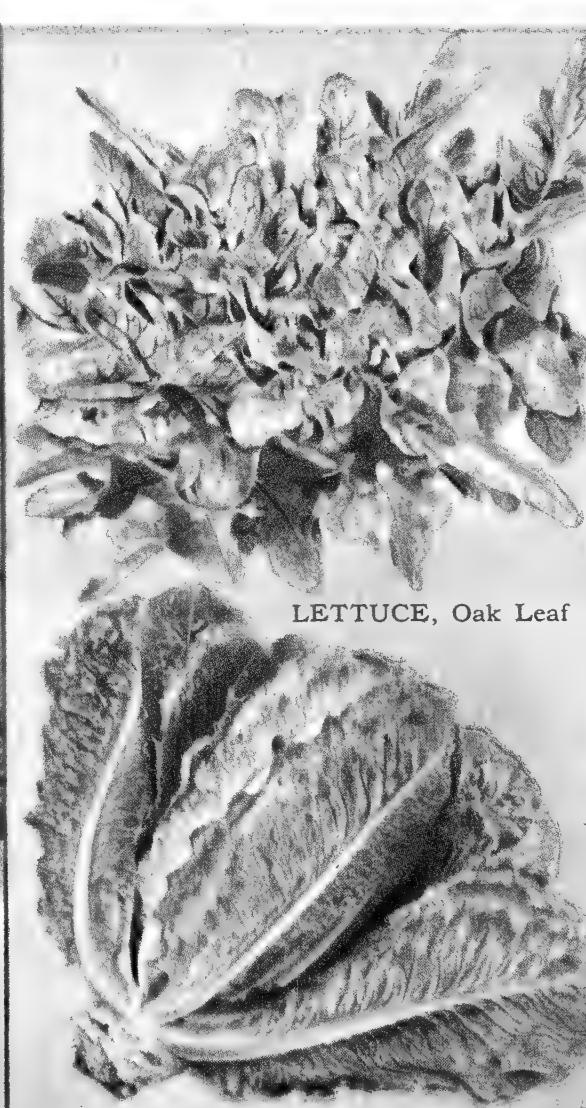
Before digging or plowing the garden, apply 2½ to 3 lbs. of balanced fertilizer over every 100 sq. ft. of garden. Divide fertilizer into two lots, sowing one with the wind and the other across the wind. Or, better yet, use a fertilizer spreader.

Next, make a mud pie test. Pick up a handful of soil and pat it lightly into a mud pie or cake. If this can be crumbled into loose soil easily, the soil is all right to dig. If it hangs together, it is too wet: don't dig.

CANTALOUP,
Tip Top



CORN, Golden
Cross Bantam



CARROTS,
Imperator



CUCUMBER,

LETTUCE, Oak Leaf

COS LETTUCE, White Paris

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SWEET CORN

Do not plant until all danger of frost is past. Be sure soil is well worked and dry—then drop 6 kernels of corn in a shallow hole made with the corner of the hoe. Cover each "hill" with about 1" of fine soil pressed down firmly. When 6" high, thin to three or four plants in each hill.

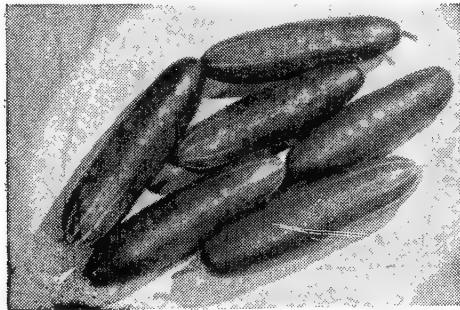
Golden Cross Bantam (fr)—Extremely uniform. Ears 10 to 14 rows, slightly lighter yellow than Golden Bantam. Highly resistant to Stewart's disease. 85 days.

Golden Bantam Improved (Golden Giant) (fr)—A development from Golden Bantam. Kernels, deep and sweet, medium wide. Ears 10-14 rows. 82 days.

Golden Early Market—Tender, yellow kernels, of good flavor. 8-12 row ears. 72 days.

CRESS

Pepper Grass—Crisp, finely-cut leaves are superb for garnishing or adding pungent flavor to salads. Fast growing.



Chicago or Boston Pickling Cucumber

CUCUMBER

Select soil fully exposed to sun and enrich thoroughly with fertilizer. Seeds should be planted not over 1" deep in hills from 3' to 5' apart each way. Sow 15 to 20 seeds to a hill. When plants crowd thin to 3 plants per hill. Frequent shallow cultivation necessary until runners appear.

Chicago or Boston Pickling—Vigorous grower, fruits medium dark green, 6 to 7 inches long when grown; slightly tapering of even size. 58 days.

Improved White Spine (Extra Early)—Deep green, practically free from ridges. 7-in. long. Vines produce freely. 55 days.

Lemon—A very prolific variety crisp and well flavored. Use for salads and pickles. Fruits nearly round, deep lemon yellow color, somewhat resembles a lemon. 65 days.

Long Green Improved—Black spined, good pickling. Grows 10 to 15 in. long, 70 days.

Straight Eight—Unsurpassed as slicing cucumber. All-America Selection. 2 1/2-lb. fruits, rounded at ends, medium green. 68 days.

EGGPLANT

Requires continuous warm weather for best results. Seed should be started in a hotbed, as it is slow to germinate. Set plants in open ground when 2" tall and protect from hot sun when young. Be sure to keep young plants developing rapidly. Cultivate freely. To produce large fruits, remove lateral branches so as to reduce number of fruits per plant. Spray to protect from potato bugs.

New York Improved—A spreading plant with large, glossy, purple-black fruits. A heavy producer. 85 days.

ENDIVE

Sow at intervals for continuous supply. When well started, transplant or thin to 1' apart. To blanch, tie outer leaves together over the center when plant is nearly grown. Just before killing frosts in fall, dig the plants, taking plenty of soil with roots—pack closely together and store in dark cellar for winter use.

Batavian Broad Leaved—A strongly bunched mass of thick, slightly crumpled leaves, well blanched heart. Up-right growing plant about 12 inches in diameter. 71 days.

Green Curled—Plants 16 to 18-in. in diameter. Fine fall variety. White, tender, fleshy. 95 days.

HERBS

(Aromatic, Medicinal and Kitchen)

Every garden has a place for herbs. In the vegetable garden or for their ornamental appearance in the flower garden.

Anise—An annual—used for garnishing, seasoning and for cordials. Seeds have an aromatic flavor. Plants 14 inch. 75 days.

Basil, Sweet—Annual; Ht. 12 to 18 inches. Leaves, green or dried, are chiefly used as a seasoning for soups, stews, etc. 85 days.

Dill—Annual; 2 to 3 feet. Seeds and leaves used for flavoring—especially for dill pickles. 70 days.

Margoram, Sweet—Annual; Ht. 1 to 2 feet. Used for seasoning either fresh or dried. 70 days.

Sage—Perennial; Ht. 14 to 16 inches. Used for seasoning either fresh or dried. 75 days.

Summer Savor—Annual; Ht. 1 foot. Small spicy leaves are used in soups stews and gravies. Adds pungent flavor.

Thyme—Perennial; Ht. 8 to 12 inches. Aromatic foliage used as seasoning. 85 days.

KALE OR BORECOLE

Requires moist, well enriched soil. Pick leaves as wanted, or pull whole plant. Leaves are best after a frost.

Dwarf Green—Widely spreading. Fine-curled, blue-green, plume-like leaves. 55 days.

Thousand Headed—Very productive variety. Tall plants, bearing an abundance of deep green, thick, smooth leaves. Grown for stock and chicken feed. 65 days.

KOHLRABI

Sow early as possible in light, rich soil. When plants are in the third leaf, thin to 6" apart. Plant at intervals of 10 days for succession of bulbs until hot weather—after which they do not grow. Use while still young and tender, before skin hardens.

White Vienna Early (fr)—8 to 10-in. leaves on slender stems. Bulbs 2 to 3-in., globular light green. Crisp tender, clear white flesh. 55 to 60 days.

LEEK

Large American Flag—An early, popular variety, with thick, long white stems. Leaves large and drooping medium green. 130 days.

LETTUCE

Keep lettuce growing rapidly for best results. A light, rich soil needed for this. Earliest varieties must be started from seed in cold-frame. As soon as open ground can be worked transplant. For later use, sow seed in open ground as soon as weather is favorable. Keep rows 12" to 18" apart. Thin plants in rows 4" to 8" depending on variety.

Heading

Hansom—Old hardy variety for home and market gardens. Large globular heads, compact tender and sweet. Light yellowish green leaves, broad and curly. 80 days.

New York or Los Angeles—Long distance shipper. Large curled heading lettuce. Dark green, curled edge leaves. Well blanched heads, sweet, and tender. 80 days.

White Paris Cos—Medium large self-folding, dark green loaf shaped heads. Greenish-white well blanched interior. 66 days.

Leaf

Grand Rapids—Erect, compact plants. Light green broad heavily fringed. For forcing or early planting outside. 43 days.

Oak Leaf—The most popular leaf lettuce for home gardens. Rich, dark green leaves, tender and delicious. Outstanding resistance to hot weather.

Prizehead, Red Leaf—Early non-heading sort. Medium sized plants, crisp and tender. Color light brown on a medium green base. Leaves frilled at edges, and crumpled. 47 days.

Simpson's Early Curled—Also called Early Curled Silesia. Early, hardy and dependable. Non-heading. Leaves large frilled, crumpled, light green; form a compact bunch at center. 45 days.

Because of rapidly changing market conditions we must remind you that

**ALL PRICES
 IN THIS CATALOG
 ARE SUBJECT TO CHANGE
 WITHOUT NOTICE**

Poor Soil

DON'T plant in water-logged or poorly-drained soil. If your garden doesn't drain readily, find another plot or provide tile drainage. No soil will grow good root crops that dries out hard and compact. If the cost of conditioning such soil is too high, as in plots to be used only one year, omit carrots, beets, etc., and concentrate on leafy vegetables and those that produce above ground, such as tomatoes, peppers, etc. You can remake such soil by adding well-rotted organic matter. This may be old manure, spent mushroom manure, peat moss, rotted compost, etc. If ashes have weathered for at least a year, they will help break up clay also. So will an application of lime or gypsum. Light sands can also be improved by adding liberal amounts of organic matter.

Extra Feeding

DON'T DEPEND on organic matter only for feeding your vegetables. While it has some fertility value, it won't provide enough. Remember that vegetables growing in a garden are in an artificial environment. You don't want natural growth; you want crops to mature as soon as possible, and this means extra feeding with suitable fertilizers. Properly used, chemical fertilizers furnish plant food at lowest cost in most readily available form.

Make provisions for extra feedings through the summer.

Correcting Acid or Alkaline Soils

Acid soil conditions may be corrected by

the use of lime, preferably as ground limestone, which has a longer effect. However, do not apply lime unless it is really needed. A good check on the need for lime is the way your beets grow. Usually a soil that will grow good beets contains enough lime. If you have trouble with beets, and clovers do not grow well in your vicinity, it will pay you to have your soil tested. (We have soil test kits that will show you the right amount of lime to apply.)

Alkaline soil conditions may cause bleaching and stunting of plants. This can be remedied by using soil sulphur or gypsum. Here, again, caution should be used to find out, by soil tests, the right amount to use for your particular soil and crops.

Most garden plants do best in a soil that is neither strongly alkaline or acid but nearly neutral. A soil test of pH 6.0 to 7.0 is ideal, for most crops.

Spading the Garden

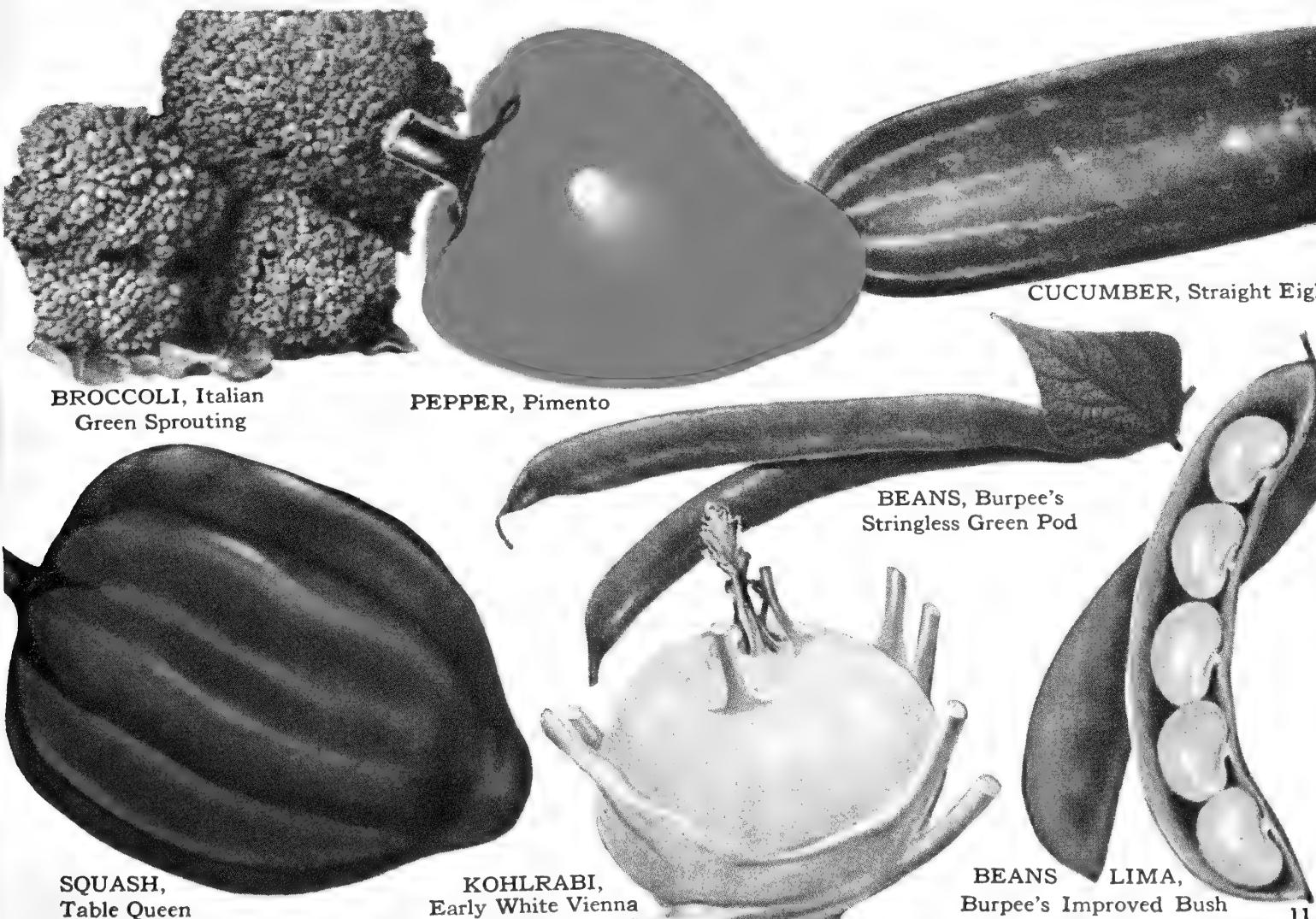
The average home garden can be dug easily in five or six days, if done in stages. Usually a hand-dug garden is in better condition than one that has been plowed. Start by digging a trench the depth and width of a spade. Wheel the dirt from this trench around to the other side of the garden, where you plan to finish digging. Throw the dirt from succeeding rows into the trench made by the previous spade cut. The last cut is then filled with the earth wheeled from the first.

Spading vs. Plowing

Many a garden plot has been ruined by a heavy tractor that worked it too wet.

Be sure your soil passes the mud pie test before you allow a plowman to touch it. Too often, regular farm equipment is too heavy for working garden soils. DON'T work your soil too much. Remember that after you finish digging or plowing your soil has been fluffed up and loosened, so plant roots can grow through it easily. Every time you go over it you are packing it down, making it less suitable for growing plants. Most inexperienced gardeners overdo surface preparation by trying to work the surface into a fine dust. Clods should be broken up, stones raked off and trash removed, in sensible limits. If the soil was dug at the right mud pie point, most lumps should break up without too much additional cultivation.

Use a cord or garden line stretched across the garden in laying out rows. Crooked rows increase the work needed. Also, they waste space. Open furrows for sowing seed by running the end of a hoe handle along a taut cord. For most seeds this should not be more than $\frac{1}{2}$ " deep; 1" deep for peas, beans, corn, etc. Fine seeds should not be covered more than $\frac{1}{4}$ " in the furrow. If your soil cakes or crusts badly, use clean sand, or a mixture of 50-50 sand and leaf mold, or peat moss, to cover the seed. This loose mixture does not cake and allows the tender seedlings to break through readily. Where it is important to catch light rainfall, corn, peas, beans, etc. can be sown at the bottom of a 3" to 4" furrow, but should not be covered with more than 1" of soil.



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MELONS

Muskmelon and Cantaloupe

Requires long season to develop and is easily injured by cool weather. Before planting, spade in liberal forkful of well rotted manure in each hill. Thin plants to 4 per hill after third leaf develops, and train vines in different directions. Cultivate as long as possible. On moist ground use shingles to hold melons off ground to prevent rotting.

Hale's Best—Flesh thick, deep salmon-pink, sweet and tasty. Heavily netted rind, with faint stripe. Small seed cavity. Outstanding variety, resistant to powdery mildew. Weight, 4 lbs. 86 days.

Hearts of Gold or Improved Hoodoo—Nearly round 2-lb. fruit, distinctly ribbed, deep green with fine grey netting. Thick, deep salmon flesh, tender sweet. 94 days.

Tip Top—A home garden and local market variety. Large fruits, slightly oval, pale green skin, turning to yellow at maturity. Ribbed and slightly netted. Flesh bright salmon, sweet and delicious. 90 days.

WATERMELON

Requires about same culture as muskmelon, except the vines need more room. Fertilize each hill liberally and cultivate thoroughly.

Striped Klondike—Large long melon, yellowish green with dark green stripes. Tough rind. Scarlet, delicious flesh. 90 days.

Kleckley's Sweet or Wondermelon—Large, cylindrical, dark bluish-green, with thin, tender rind. Bright red, juicy, sweet flesh, creamy-white seeds with traces of brown. 85 days.

Green Klondike—Fruits oblong, tapering to blossom end. Solid dark green rind. Flesh red, very fine textured and sweet. Small black seeds. 80 days.

MUSTARD

Sow as early as possible in the spring. Keep rows 6" to 12" apart and cover with soil $\frac{1}{2}$ " deep. You may also sow seed in autumn to raise greens and for salads.

Mustard Spinach or Tendergreen—Wholesome, quick-growing green, combining mustard and spinach flavors, 28 days.

Southern Giant Curled—Large, frilled and crumpled. Light green leaves. 35 days.

OKRA OR GUMBO

Sow in rows about 3' apart. Cover seeds with about 1" of fine soil firmly pressed down. Thin plants 18" to 24" apart when they reach 3" growth.

Do not plant until ground is warm, as this is a tender, hot weather plant. Pick before woody fibres develop.

Early Dwarf—Early, prolific dwarf growing sort. Dark green fluted, 5 to 7-in. pointed pods. Most desirable, compact growing okra. 50 days.

ONIONS

Plant as soon as soil can be prepared. For best yield, plant on very fertile land—fall plowed, and thoroughly fertilized. When plants are a few inches tall, thin to prevent crowding—using the plants removed as green onions. Those left to become fully ripe can be stored for winter. Cultivate and hand weed every 2 weeks during summer.



Yellow Sweet Spanish Onion

Yellow Sweet Spanish—Large, globe-shaped, exceptionally mild and sweet—excellent for eating raw or boiled. Light yellow skin and pure white firm, crisp, and tasty flesh. 112 days.

Yellow Globe Danvers—An oval shaped, straw-colored onion. White flesh, crisp and mild. Splendid keeper. 110 days.

White Queen Bunching or Pickling—A good Spring appetizer. Crisp and mild. A fine white onion for cooking when grown larger. 60 days.

Red Wethersfield—Popular good keeper, used extensively for sets. Medium large, flat bottomed bulbs with sloping top. Purplish-red. Fine grained flesh, firm, slightly flushed with pink. 100 to 102 days.

PARSLEY

Does best in rich, mellow loam. Seed is slow to germinate, and is helped by soaking in warm water over night before planting. Sow early and not too deeply. When curled varieties are about 3" tall, cut off leaves. The new growth will be brighter and curlier.

Champion Moss Curled—Compact, dark green leaves, curled and fine-cut. 70 days.

PARSNIP

Plant in rich, sandy loam, thoroughly pulverized. Seed requires plenty of moisture for germination and should be sown early. Dig after a killing frost. Freezing improves parsnips, so some can be left in the ground all winter and used in spring. For storage, bury in dry sand.

Hollow Crown (fr)—The most generally grown kind. Roots 2 1/2 to 3-in. thick at shoulder. 12 to 14-in. long, uniformly tapered, hollow crowned. 95 days.

PEAS

Early peas need a light, warm soil; but general crop thrives best in moderately heavy soil. (Avoid fresh manure and very rich or wet, mucky soil as this produces large growth of vine at the cost of quality of the peas.) Plant seed in rows at 2" depth. Keep rows 21" to 28" apart for dwarf varieties and 28" to 42" for the taller types. Gather crop as fast as it is fit to use or new pods will cease to form and those partly advanced will cease growth.

Blue Bantam—Best of the early dwarf large-podded varieties. Vines 24-30 inches tall. Long pods containing 7-8 large, succulent peas. 62 days.

Gradus or Prosperity—Medium green stocky plant. Broad, pointed single pods, medium green. 6 to 8 wrinkled tender peas in tapered pods. 60 days.

Little Marvel (fr)—Outstanding, dwarf. Fine quality, large yield. Single and double, dark green, 3-in. pods—blunt plump, well filled with 7 to 8 medium sized, light green tender peas. 62 days.

Tall Telephone (fr)—Large podded variety of the Telephone family. Excellent for home gardens, truckers, shipping to distant markets and for freezing; resistant to Fusarium wilt. Vine dark green, coarse.

PEPPERS

Warm, mellow soil in sheltered location is best. Start under glass. Cultivate regularly, drawing soil up around stems. When plants are 7" to 8" tall, hoe in light dressing of commercial fertilizer. Do not plant hot peppers near sweet; they are apt to cross.

Sweet

California Wonder Improved—Number one quality peppers, about 4-in. long and 3 1/2-in. diameter very smooth, 3 and 4 lobed, glossy green, turning bright crimson when ripe. Remarkably thick walls, tender, sweet. 75 days.

Chinese Giant—An extra large sweet pepper. Short, light-green stocky plant. Deep green, chunky, square ended fruits, changing to deep scarlet. 80 days.

Large Bell or Bull Nose—An early variety, popular as a pickling sort. Fruits 2 inches in diameter and 3 inches long. Usually mild and sweet, occasionally hot on account of pungent ribs. 60 days.

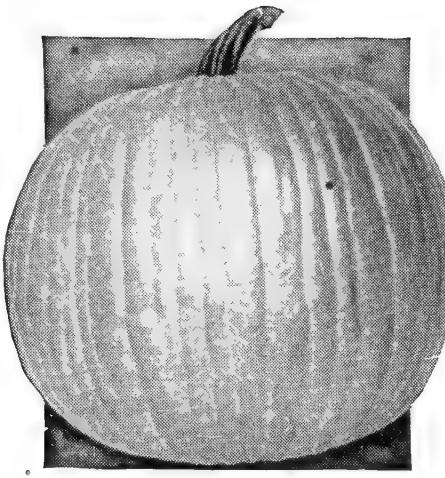
Pimento or Perfection—Best of the medium sized sweet peppers. Excellent for stuffing. Smooth, heart-shaped about 3-in. long. 125 days.

Hot

Long Red Cayenne—The hot favorite. For canning, pickling, drying. Pungent flavored fruit, tapering and twisted. 70 days.

PUMPKIN

Plant in middle of spring among corn; or in hills 8" apart each way. Drop 4 seeds to a hill. If planted in hills, cultivate the same as melons and cucumbers. For winter use gather before frost (leave stem 3" to 4" long) and store in warm, dry place.



Sugar Pumpkin

Connecticut Field—Large fruit with flat ends, 15 to 25-lbs. and up to 15-in. Surface slightly ribbed, deep orange. Thick flesh, orange-yellow, sweet and coarse. 118 days.

Sugar or Sweet Pie—Desirable for pie or general use. Round, flat end fruit, deep orange. Thick, yellow-orange flesh. 118 days.

RADISH

Soil should be light, quick and rich to insure rapid growth. Slow growth makes the flavor too strong. Sow as early as ground can be worked, as Radishes are very hardy. Make successive sowings up to hot weather. When in the third leaf, thin to give roots plenty of room. Pull promptly when mature. The secret of crisp, delicious radishes is quick growth, prompt picking.

Lilly's Comet—A bright red, round radish. Crisp and tender. Remains good for long period. Best radish for home use. 25 days.

Chinese Rose Winter or Scarlet China—Popular, very distinct winter sort. Good for late salads. Cylindrical blunt smooth, bright rose-red. Flesh white very firm and pungent. 52 days.

Early Scarlet Globe—Globular, slightly elongated, bright scarlet. 24 days.

French Breakfast—Roots thicker toward bottom. 1 1/2-in. long by 1/2 to 3/4-in. Dull scarlet, white tipped. 25 days.

Long Bright Scarlet—A long tapering red radish. Brittle and crisp. The standard long red kind. 29 days.

Sparkler or Earliest of All—Carmine red with white tip. Flesh white crisp and mild. 26 days.

White Icicle—Tapering roots 5 to 5 1/2-in. very white with pure white, mild flesh. 27 days.

RUTABAGA

(See Turnip)

SALSIFY

Light, rich soil best and it must be stirred to a considerable depth. Sow in rows 18" apart. Cover seeds firmly with 1/2" of fine soil and thin plants later to 2" to 3" apart in the row. Cultivate the same as parsnips or carrots.

Mammoth Sandwich Island—A palatable and nutritious vegetable when cooked. Flavor is remarkably similar to oysters. 120 days.

SPINACH

Plant very early in spring—or start seed in fall giving it protection by 3" of straw over the winter and enjoy an early spring crop. Cut all spinach before hot weather as it doesn't do well in extreme heat. Sow again in August or September for fall crop. Spinach should be gathered before the flower spike appears.

Bloomsdale Savoy, Long Standing (fr)—

A few days later than regular Bloomsdale Savoy. Holds from 12 to 14 days longer. 42 days.



Giant Nobel Spinach

Giant Nobel or Giant Thick Leaf

Large, vigorous, spreading plant, slow to form seed stalks. Heavy yielder. Large, thick, smooth, deep green leaves. 45 days.

Mammoth Victoria Long Standing

An early, heavy-producing variety with dark green crumpled leaves. 48 days.

SQUASH

Very sensitive to cold so delay planting until warm weather. Follow same care in planting and culture as for cucumbers and melons. Plant summer varieties 6 or 8 seeds in hills 3' to 4' apart each way and winter squash 8' apart. Plants bear longer if squash is picked off as soon as it is ready for use.



Banana Squash

Banana—Cylindrical and pointed at blossom end. Thin, gray rind. Thick flesh, fine grained, yellowish orange and of sweet flavor. 105 days.

Early Prolific Straightneck (fr)—Earlier smaller, and more productive than Giant Summer Straightneck and more uniform. Brilliant yellow. Fine for home or market. 50 days.

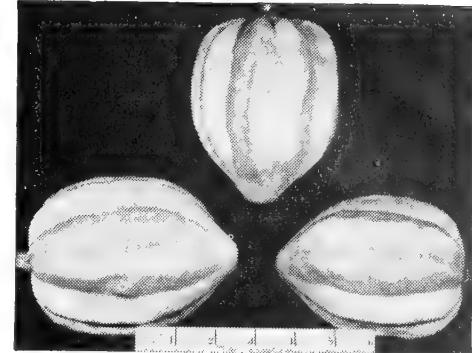
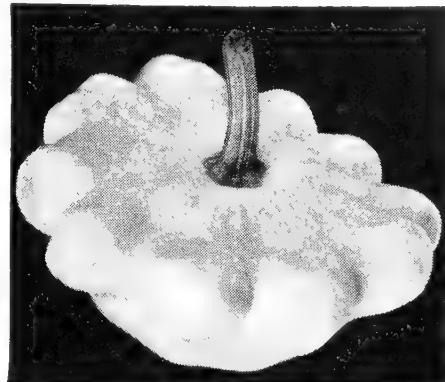


Table Queen Squash

Table Queen or Des Moines (fr)—Acorn-shaped, green, deeply furrowed; flesh rich yellow, dry, mealy, delicious. Convenient size for baking and serving in halves. 100 days.

Buttercup—A turban type with dark green rind, lightly striped. Orange flesh. Dry and well flavored. 100 days.

Marblehead—One of best commercial sorts. Resembles Green Hubbard somewhat in size and shape. Color bluish-gray; flesh bright creamy yellow. Fine grained, dry sweet. An excellent keeper for winter use.

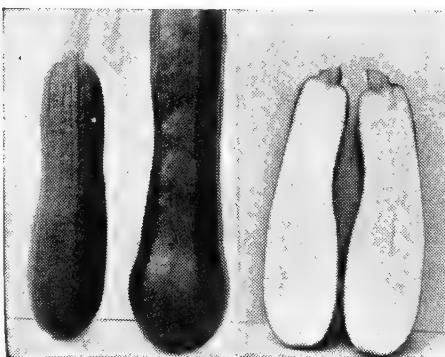


White Bush Scallop Squash

Dollar or White Bush Scallop—Fruits greenish when young become white at maturity. 3-in. long, 7 1/2 to 8 1/2-in. wide. 53 days.

Reselected Green Hubbard (fr)—Most widely grown of any winter squash. Round warted, dark green with thick yellow flesh. Weight 12 to 14 lbs. 100 days.

Giant Yellow Straightneck—A bush squash with long fruits, heavily warted. Straight, orange-yellow with thick sweet flesh. 65 days.



Zucchini Squash

Zucchini—Straight, cylindrical fruits, 3 to 4 lb., 5 to 5-in. through 10 to 14-in. long. Mottled and striped green-creamy-gray. Delicate flavored flesh. 60 days.

Vegetable Seed Culture

There's no end to the science of vegetable gardening—nor to the books that have been written about this fascinating subject. But if you haven't the time to read all the books, then try the brief paragraphs that follow. Here are the fundamental facts—the things every vegetable gardener should know—AND DO!

ASPARAGUS

Soak seed 24 hrs. before planting. Sow in loose, rich, moist soil after weather warms up. Thin to stand 6" apart. In early spring, set in permanent position, 24" apart, in rows 20" apart. Set in hole so that crown is 8" below surface, but only cover tips with 3" of soil. As plants grow, fill in until level. Don't cut first year after setting.

SNAP BEANS

Don't plant until the weather is warm and settled.

Sow beans in bottom of 3" to 4" furrow, 24" between rows, but do not fill in with more than 1½" of soil over seeds. Thin to stand 4" to 6" apart in row. Bean seedlings are likely to be slowed up pushing through heavy soil. In such soils, cover seeds with mixture of half sand and half soil, or sand and peat or any other loose, light material that will allow seedlings to break through easily.

Make successive sowings every 2-3 weeks. Don't cultivate beans when wet; this may spread disease.

BUSH LIMA BEANS

Plant two weeks later than bush snap beans, when soil is warm. Space rows 24" apart; otherwise follow instructions for snap beans.

POLE BEANS and POLE LIMAS

Both these should be planted two weeks after bush beans. Rough poles set 3 feet apart should be used. Anchor well, as heavy beanvines blow over easily. Sometimes three poles set to form a tepee are used and several seeds planted around each tepee.

SPECIAL NOTE ON ALL BEANS

—Two scientific facts about beans will help produce better crops. First, being legumes, they should be inoculated with special legume culture listed in supply section. This enables plants to manufacture their own nitrogen from the air. Second, bud drop of the tiny flowers (even before they can be easily seen) cuts the early set of pods. By spraying with a fruit setting spray these buds are held on and the early crop increased by as much as 100 per cent.

BEETS

Each "seed" is a fruit with several true seeds. No matter how thinly beets are sown, they will need thinning. Plant as soon as ground can be worked in spring, thin gradually (use thinnings as greens) until roots stand 3" apart. Make three sowings, one early, one three weeks later and one 60 days before fall.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS

Grow like late cabbage, but don't use

until after heads have matured.

CARROTS

Pick carrots when they are the size of your little finger for sweetest flavor. They can also be left to grow to maturity for storage. When harvesting always remove alternate carrots to give space to the remaining ones.

EARLY CABBAGE — COLLARDS

Start plants inside. Set out 12" x 24" as soon as weather is settled. Dusting with D.D.T. is safe if outer leaves are discarded, since plant grows from the inside out.

LATE CABBAGE

Direct-seed four months before crop is wanted. Or start plants indoors 30 days before needed, transplanting outdoors 90 days before frost. Don't water freely when heads are nearly filled, as this promotes splitting; irrigate only enough to keep plants growing well.

CELERY

Start in hotbed 60 days before needed. In setting outdoors, don't get soil in or over crown. Set 7" to 12" apart. Soil must be rich, moist and loose. As soon as plants have grown to 14" to 15" tall, set 12" boards on both sides of row and hold in place with earth. Or 4" drain tile can be used to blanch individual stalks. Celery must have warm, settled weather; if chilled, plants are likely to go to seed.

CHINESE CABBAGE

Must never be grown as a spring crop since it will only go to seed. Plant after June 15, as days are getting shorter, then it will head. An excellent succession crop to follow early peas.

SQUASH, Early Prolific Straightneck

CABBAGE,
Early Flat Dutch

CABBAGE,
Copenhagen Market

SQUASH, Zucchini

SWEET CORN

For the home gardener, the simplest way to plant sweet corn is in rows or drills, not in hills. Space the rows 36" apart, and plant a seed about every 3". Thin stalks to stand 9" to 12" apart in row. The drill should be 3" to 4" deep, but don't cover seed with more than 1" of soil. The drill or furrow can be filled in as the plants grow to anchor them against the wind.

Removing suckers has been standard practice with practically all growers. Now, experiments prove that removing suckers merely takes away extra food-producing leaves and so hurts rather than helps growth. Also, suckering often disturbs roots enough to injure plant. Always plant corn in several short rows side by side rather than one long row. Corn is pollinated by wind and rows side-by-side mean that all the stalks can be reached by the pollen. Many home gardeners, on reading newspaper accounts of corn de-tasseling, assume that this is necessary to set ears. On the contrary, removing tassels may cut the crop seriously. Detasseling is **only** done where hybrid corn is raised for seed purposes. The more pollen that flies, the better the set of kernels. So **don't** de-tassel sweet corn in the home garden. If weeds are under control, stop cultivating. If weeds are bad late in the season, work the soil as shallow as possible to avoid injuring surface feeder roots.

CUCUMBERS

Sandy soils with plenty of compost are

best. Roots have difficulty on heavy soils. Plant 8 to 10 seeds in a "hill". When vine is 6" long, thin to three strongest plants. Keep fruits picked to promote continuous fruiting. If compost isn't available, feed with commercial fertilizers. Use plenty of moisture: cucumbers are 90 per cent water.

EGGPLANT

Start seed indoors 8 weeks before plants are needed. Set out after weather is warm and settled. Feed and water liberally as Eggplant needs to be kept growing rapidly to produce well. D.D.T. will control pests that until now made this a tricky crop to grow.

ENDIVE

Strictly a cool-weather crop: gets bitter at temperatures much above 80 degrees. Plant very early and again in mid-July. Use last planting as late fall salad crop, and store surplus in cold frame or cellar by digging each plant with ball of soil. Space 12" apart in rows 18" apart. Feed liberally for bigger, crispier heads.

KALE

Grow like Brussels Sprouts.

KOHLRABI

Wants rich soil. Plant early in spring 6" apart in row. Must be used when young: woody when old. Make second planting three weeks later, and again after mid-July.

MUSKMELON

Plant 8 to 10 seeds to a hill after weather is warm. If grown in cool weather or

where nights are cold, will not bear well and melons will have poor flavor. Melons love plenty of compost or well-rotted manure. When vines begin to run, thin three plants to a hill. In damp soil mulch with clean straw or raise each fruit on a shingle to keep from rotting.

OKRA

Plant on rich soil when weather is hot and settled, spaced 36" x 15". Pods mature rapidly and must be picked or they will be inedible.

ONIONS

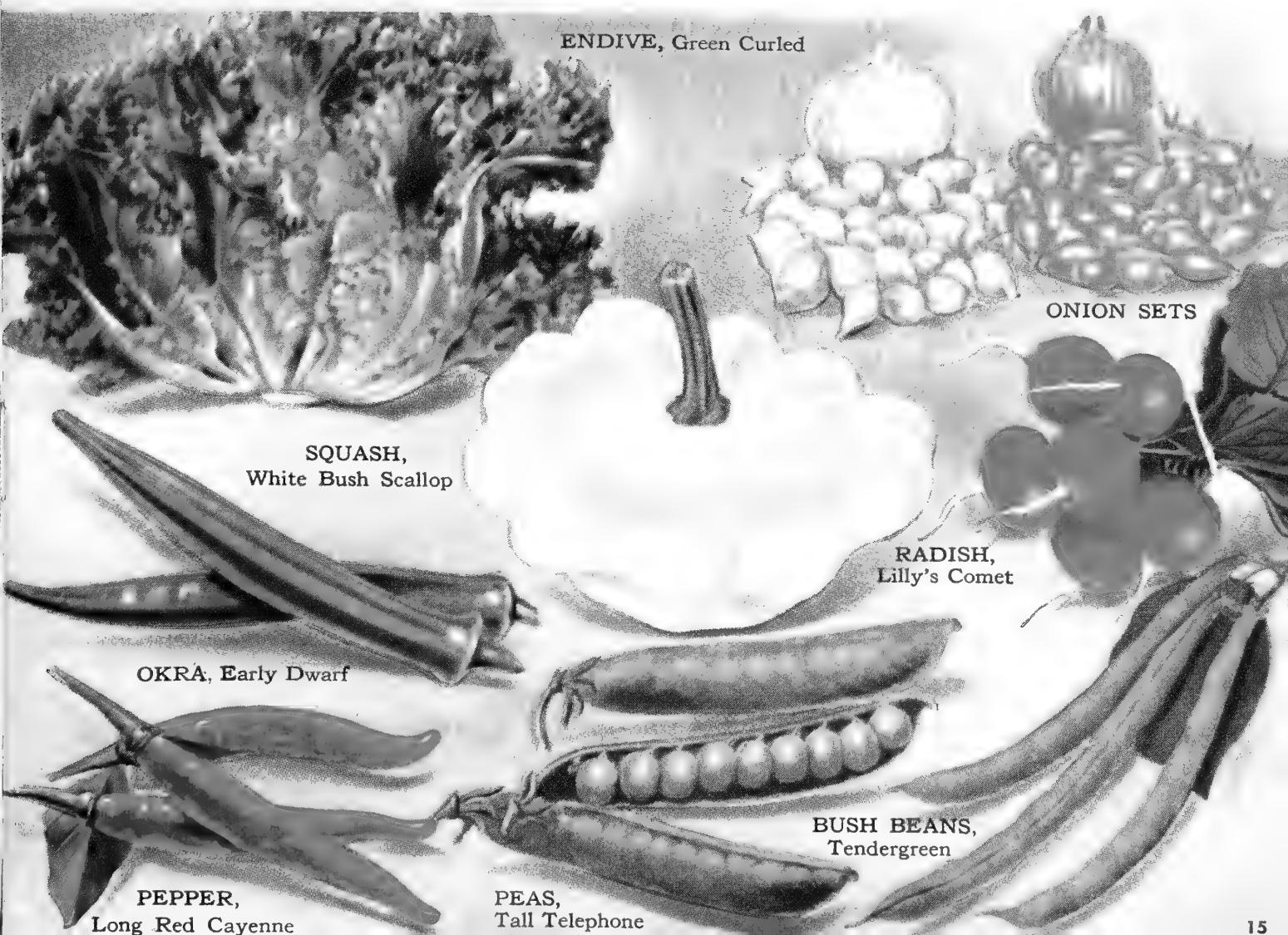
Sets produce sooner than seeds. Set 1" apart and pull every other set for use as green onions. Again pull every other onion, leaving balance of sets to mature as dry onions.

From seed, onions have better flavor. Green onions can be grown in about 60 days from seed. Use thinnings for green onions, leaving 4" apart for globe types and 6" for the big Spanish types to mature for dry onions. Latter can also be started indoors for largest bulbs and can be set out 6" apart after frost danger has passed. All onions need liberal feeding and watering.

PARSLEY

Seed germinates slowly; soak over night. Sow early as seed germinates poorly in hot weather. Space plants 6" apart. Plain parsley has best true parsley flavor: curly sorts better for garnishing. If leaves are cut off when plant is 3" tall, curly sorts will have better curl.

(Continued on Page 17)



**All Vegetable Seeds
10¢ PER PACKET
UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED**

In bulk at money-saving prices.
Special quotations to market gardeners.
Prices subject to change without notice.

TOMATOES

Do best in shady, well pulverized loam. Sow seed in hotbed or indoors. When plants are about 2" high, set out, 3" apart, in boxes or pots—later transplant into the garden. Or keep in flats until all danger of frost is past, and then set plants out directly into the garden. Water around the roots of the plants when setting them out, if ground is dry. Cultivate frequently until plants shade the ground. Remove all but the two or three strongest branches. Study methods of staking and training vines and adopt the one best suited to your situation.

Beefsteak—Rich scarlet-red, extra large fruits, more or less ribbed. Juicy, solid, with rich sub-acid flavor. One of the best for home use. 90 days.

Bonny Best—Second early variety, valuable for canners. Medium-vine not very hardy. Medium-sized, apple-shaped, solid fruits bright scarlet. 73 days.

Break O' Day—Medium size, scarlet smooth, round fruits. Wilt resistant. Vigorous and prolific. 70 days.

Jubilee—Orange colored fruit. Juicy with few seeds. Weighs about 6 oz. Bears over a long season. 72 days.

Marglobe—Moderately productive, with heavy foliage. Vigorous and resistant to wilt and rust. Fruits medium large, nearly round, smooth, and solid. Deep red. 77 days.

Pritchard's, Scarlet Topper—Medium to large, round, with thick, firm flesh and small seed cavities. Brilliant red throughout, coloring right to top without hard green spots. Free from acidity, one of the best home canners. Early.

Puget Sound Special Earliana—Open, spreading, medium small vines. Red fruits run to medium size. This seed is selected for thick, smooth fruit. 66 days.



Bonny Best Tomatoes

Rutgers—Second early variety. Large thick stems, vigorous foliage. Fruits similar to Marglobe but flatter at stem end. Bright red, with thick walls. Red, firm flesh, low acidity. 72 days.

New Stone—Medium late. Popular with canners. Ripens evenly. Fruits large, flattened. Scarlet red. Fine flavor. 86 days.

Victor—Round smooth, scarlet. Early. 3-inch fruits. Excellent for home and market. 65 days.

Small Fruited

Ground Cherry—Small yellow fruit enclosed in a husk. Very sweet, prized for eating, making pies and preserves.

TURNIP

For summer greens or roots, sow as early as radishes and lettuce. Then cut when plants are 6" high. Sow again in summer for fall and winter use. Turnips do best when most of their growth is made in autumn or early spring. Should be grown rapidly for best flavor and texture.

Purple Top White Globe (fr)—All purpose variety. Large, sweet tops. Smooth globe-shaped roots, purple-red above, white below. Sweet, tender, crisp, white flesh. 50 to 60 days.

Snowball—Small, erect tops. Medium sized roots, round, white throughout crisp and tender. 45 days.

Yellow Aberdeen—A fine winter turnip. Root is globe shaped, pale yellow, firm. Leaves are cut. Skin is yellow with purple top. 80 days.

Rutabaga or Swede Turnip

Lilly's King of Swedes—Hardy and productive. Tender firm, light yellow sweet flesh. 88 days.

How? When?

HOME GARDENING GUIDE

Where? Why?

Continued from Page 15

PARSNIPS

Must be planted as early as ground can be worked. Soil must be loose to a depth of 12" and cannot be heavy. Space 5" apart. Cold weather turns starches into sugar and improves flavor. Roots are hardy: leave in ground over winter if desired.

PEAS

Plant variety Alaska as soon as ground can be dug. Plant wrinkled varieties (which have better flavor) when narcissus buds show color or when crocuses are in bloom. Peas are not satisfactory when weather turns hot. Tall varieties must be staked. Peas want well-limed soil. Don't forget, inoculation improves production.

PEPPERS

Need long growing season: start indoors 8 weeks before plants are wanted. Set out after weather has become warm and settled. Set plants 15" x 24" and feed liberally for bigger fruits.

PUMPKINS

Follow muskmelon culture, or plant in corn after last cultivation.

RADISHES

As a rule the first crop to mature: plant as early as soil can be dug. Feed liberally for quick growth. Sow a 10 foot row every ten days until weather turns warm. Start planting again with the coming of cool weather in fall. The fall and

winter types are sown in mid-summer to mature in fall for storage.

SPINACH

Seed in fall (protect with straw) or in very early spring. Must mature before hot weather.

Spinach (New Zealand)

While this crop grows freely in hot weather, it will not germinate except when soil temperatures are below 70 degrees. Hence it should be sown with the half-hardy crops—Those that are planted when the narcissi bloom. Plant in soil with plenty of organic matter, spacing the plants about 3 feet by 3 feet. Keep them cut back, since only the young growing tips are eaten and long, woody stems have little flavor. Many who have tried a mixture of half Swiss Chard and half New Zealand Spinach say that this is better than either vegetable alone.

SQUASH

Follow culture given for muskmelon for vine types. Grow bush types in rows, spaced 24" apart. Keep picked. Will bear all summer.

TURNIPS

Follow directions for radishes. Thinnings can be cooked for greens.

TOMATOES

There are two schools of tomato culture—those who stake and those who don't. Reasons for and against are as follows: FOR STAKING: While staked plants produce fewer fruits per plant, they produce more tomatoes for a given area. So if

room is at a premium, it will pay to stake. Staked plants usually produce cleaner fruits and bear somewhat earlier.

AGAINST: Staking calls for much extra labor in staking, tying and pruning. The total production per plant is higher in unstaked and unpruned plants. If you have plenty of room, the saving in labor makes the unstaked method the best. All commercial canning crops of tomatoes are grown in this way. If the ground under the vines is covered with a mulch of clean straw, this will improve the quality of the fruits and will also keep weeds down and save moisture.

When staking, set plants 18" apart in the row, in rows 3 feet apart. Use a 7 foot stake, driven 1 foot into the ground. Tie plant to stake with soft twine or other plant tie. Habit of growth calls for a side shoot from the first point where a leaf joins the main stem, another side shoot from the second leaf joint, and a flower cluster from the third joint. This 2-1 pattern of growth is repeated up the entire stem. The staked plant is allowed to grow from the tip, and as it grows, the stem is tied to the stake. As the side shoots appear, these are pinched out or rubbed off, leaving the flower clusters to produce fruits. When training tomatoes to stakes, be sure to leave all possible foliage to hide the fruits from direct sunshine; otherwise they will sunscald.

When grown without staking, the vines will sprawl on the ground. This means they will need more room. Three feet between plants and four feet between rows will not be too much ground to use if you can spare the room.



FARM SEEDS

LILLY'S BEST COMMON ALFALFA—

Alfalfa fields are left for a long time when once established, so there seems to be no logical reason for using any other seed but the best. Lilly's Best brand of alfalfa is always better than 99% pure is free from dodder and other noxious weeds and consists only of big, plump seeds. All small and shrunken seeds have been removed. Lilly's Best Alfalfa is northern grown and is therefore more hardy and permanent than southern strains.

GRIMM ALFALFA—Its frost-resistance makes it valuable in the sections where severe winters prevail. Its yielding power of forage or hay is no greater than that of Common Alfalfa but it is desired for its extra hardiness and resistance to winter kill.

LADAK ALFALFA—The hardest and heaviest cropping of the Grimm type alfalfas. Produces an extra-heavy first crop, and where moisture is abundant,

a good second and third crop. Where moisture is lacking after the first cutting, it maintains itself until the following season.

COSSACK ALFALFA—Very similar to Grimm but thrives better on heavier soils. This is an exceptionally hardy alfalfa brought from Siberia. It is a heavy yielder as well as being cold and drought resistant.

SUBCLOVER—Will produce big tonnages of fine clover forage on light, hills soils where other clovers give negligible results. Also does well on rich soils.

NODOGEN

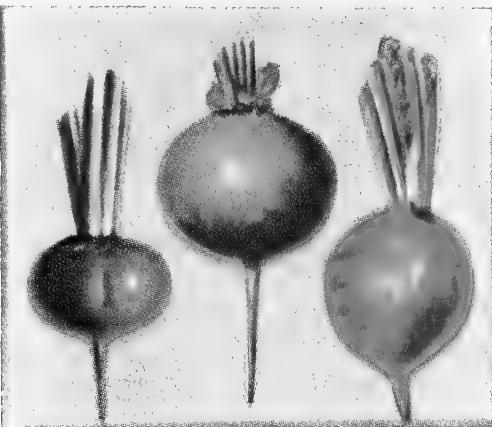
Legume seeds must be inoculated for the best results. State and Federal Authorities urge it—for larger and more vigorous growth and for soil enrichment!

Alfalfa & Sweet Clover	Cowpeas and Peanuts
1 bu. size 50c	2 bu. size 30c
100 lbs. 70c	5 bu. 55c
2½ bu. \$1.00	30 bu. \$3.00
Field & Garden Beans	
Red, Crimson, White Clovers, Alsike	1 bu. size 35c
1 bu. size 50c	Field & Garden Peas, Vetches
100 lbs. 70c	1 bu. size 35c
2½ bu. \$1.00	100 lbs. 55c
Soybeans, All Varieties	Lupine, All Varieties
2 bu. size 30c	100 lb. size ... 55c
5 bu. 55c	Birdsfoot Trefoil
30 bu. \$3.00	8 lb. Pkt. 25c

LILLY'S FARM SEED PLANTING CHART

Officially Approved

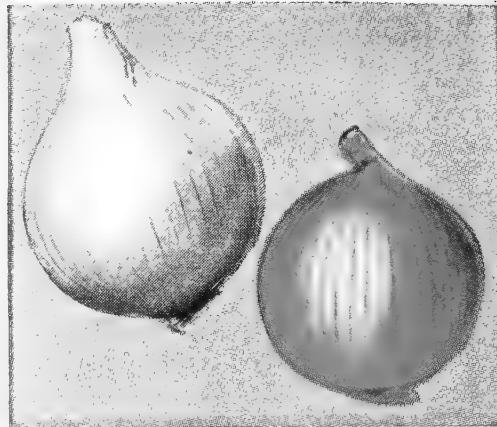
CROPS	POUNDS OF SEED PER ACRE	PREFERRED TIME OF SEEDING WEST OF CASCADES	EAST OF CASCADES	SOIL ADAPTATIONS
Listed alphabetically under the names most commonly used in the Northwest.	Seed-bed conditions and soil fertility influence the amount.	Safe Spring seeding dates for perennial grasses depend on the amount of moisture in the soil.	Lack of recommended dates indicates that the crop is not generally adapted to that region.	It is more profitable to suit the crop to the land than to change the land for the crop.
ALFALFA	general 12-15 dryland 8-12	Apr. 1 - June 1	Apr. 15 - June 1	Fertile, deep well drained loam
BENT GRASSES				
ASTORIA & DOMESTIC	7-10	Sept. 1 - Nov. 1 Feb. 1 - Apr. 15		Moist, fertile, heavy soils
HIGHLAND	7-10	Sept. 1 - Nov. 1 Feb. 1 - Apr. 15		Widely adapted
COLONIAL, RHODE ISLAND & SEASIDE	7-10	Sept. 1 - Nov. 1 Feb. 1 - Apr. 15		Moist, heavy, slightly acid soils
BLUEGRASSES				
BULBOUS	15-30	Sept. 1 - Nov. 1	Sept. 1 - Nov. 1	Fertile, well drained lands
CANADA	15-20	Sept. 1 - Nov. 1	Mar. 1 - Apr. 15	Widely adapted
KENTUCKY	15-25	Sept. 1 - Nov. 1 Feb. 1 - Apr. 15	Mar. 1 - May 1	Fertile, moist soils of low acidity
BROMEGRASS - Smooth	18-25		Mar. 15 - May 15	Deep clay or clay loam
CALIFORNIA MOUNTAIN	20-25	Sept. 1 - Nov. 1	Feb. 1 - Apr. 15	Wide adaptation
BUCKWHEAT	40-50	May 1 - June 15	May 15 - June 15	Wide adaptation
CEREALS				
BARLEY - Winter	75-100	Sept. 15 - Oct. 15	Sept. 15 - Oct. 15	Loams and clays, well drained
BARLEY - Spring	75-100	Mar. 20 - May 1	Apr. 1 - May 1	Loams and clays, well drained
OATS - Winter	80-100	Sept. 15 - Nov. 1		Moist clay loams



BEETS, Early Blood Red (Center)
Early Wonder (Left)
Detroit Dark Red (Right)



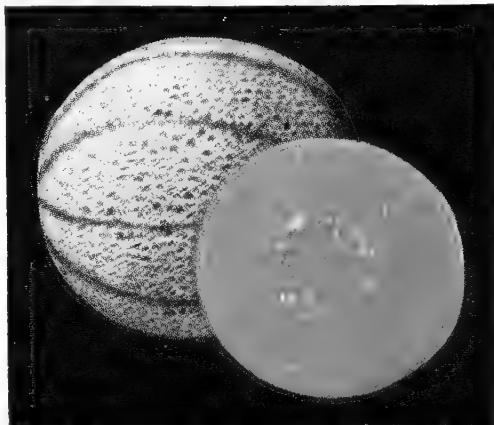
RHUBARB CHARD



ONIONS, Sweet Spanish



TOMATO, Jubilee



CANTALOUP, Hale's Best



EGG PLANT, New York Improved

How? When? HOME GARDENING GUIDE Where? Why?

Vegetable Garden Planting Guide

Seed Distance Distance Depth Approx.
Required Between Apart to Yield
for 50 ft. Rows In Row Plant Per 50 ft.
of row (inches) (inches) (inches) of row

ARTICHOKE	1/8 oz.	48	48	1/4	
ASPARAGUS	1/2 oz.	24	20	1/2	25 lbs.
BEANS, BUSH	1/2 lb.	24	4	1 1/2	20 qts.
BEANS, LIMA	1/2 lb.	24	3	1	32 qts.
BEANS, POLE	1/2 lb.	36	8	1 1/2	30 qts.
BEANS, POLE LIMA	1/2 lb.	48	8	1 1/2	1 1/4 bu.
BEETS, TABLE	1/2 oz.	24	3	1/2	1 1/4 bu.
BEETS, MANGEL	1/2 oz.	28	4	1	
BROCCOLI	1/8 oz.	24	24	1/2	25 head
BRUSSELS SPROUTS	1/8 oz.	24	18	1/2	15 qts.
CABBAGE	1/4 oz.	24	12-24	1/2	35 head
CHINESE CABBAGE	1/2 oz.	24	12	1/2	40 head
CARROTS	1/4 oz.	16	3	1/2	24 qts.
CAULIFLOWER	1/4 oz.	24	20	1/2	25 head
CELERY	1/8 oz.	24	6	1/4	100 stalk
COLLARDS	1/4 oz.	30	18	1/2	3 bu.
CORN, SWEET	4 oz.	36	9	1	100 ear
CORN, POP	3 oz.	34	8	1	
CUCUMBER	1/2 oz.	48	36	1/2	100 fruit
DILL	1/4 oz.	18	4	1/2	
EGG PLANT	1/8 oz.	36	24	1/2	75 fruit
ENDIVE	1/2 oz.	18	12	1/2	50 fruit
KALE	1/2 oz.	32	22	1/2	50 plant
KOHLRABI	1/4 oz.	24	6	1/2	1 bu.

Seed Distance Distance Depth Approx.
Required Between Apart to Yield
for 50 ft. Rows In Row Plant Per 50 ft.
of Row (inches) (inches) (inches) of Row

LETTUCE	1/4 oz.	18	12	1/4	50 head
MUSKMELON	1/2 oz.	60	48	3/4	50 fruit
MUSTARD	1/4 oz.	24	9	1/2	1 bu.
OKRA	1 oz.	36	15	1	450 pods
ONION	1/4 oz.	18	4	3/4	1 bu.
ONION SETS	1 pt.	12	2	1	60 bun.
PARSLEY	1/4 oz.	12	6	1/2	45 bun.
PARSNIPS	1/2 oz.	18	4	1/2	1 bu.
PEAS	3/4 lb.	24	2	1	1 bu.
PEPPERS	1/8 oz.	30	20	1/2	300 fruit
PUMPKIN	2 oz.	96	60	3/4	25 fruit
RADISH	1/2 oz.	12	2	1/2	50 bun.
RHUBARB	1/2 oz.	48	48		100 stem
RUTABAGA	1/8 oz.	24	6	1/2	1 bu.
SALSIFY	1/2 oz.	18	2	1/2	300 roots
SPINACH	3/4 oz.	18	5	3/4	1 1/2 bu.
SPINACH, N.Z.	1/2 oz.	36	18	1	50 lbs.
SQUASH, BUSH	1/4 oz.	48	48	1	60 fruit
SQUASH, WINTER	1/4 oz.	72	72	1	35 fruit
SWISS CHARD	1/2 oz.	18	15	1	25 lbs.
TOMATO	1/8 oz.	40	36	1/2	2 bu.
TURNIP (roots)	1/4 oz.	18	4	1/4	1 bu.
TURNIP (greens)	1/2 oz.	12	4	1/4	1 1/2 bu.
WATERMELON	1/2 oz.	96	96	3/4	20 fruit



LADINO CLOVER—Out produces all pasture clovers where moisture is plentiful. The use of this clover is growing by leaps and bounds. This is a pasture "must" where moisture is available or irrigation is used. Should be fed with grasses such as Rye-grass, Meadow Fescue or Alta Fescue as it has a tendency to bloat stock. This clover should not be pastured too close in the fall as it needs some protective growth to avoid frost injury during severe winters.

LILLY'S BEST ALSIKE CLOVER—Prefers a cool climate and will withstand severe winters. Likes a rather heavy silt or clay soil with abundant moisture. It is not so sensitive to acidity in soils as

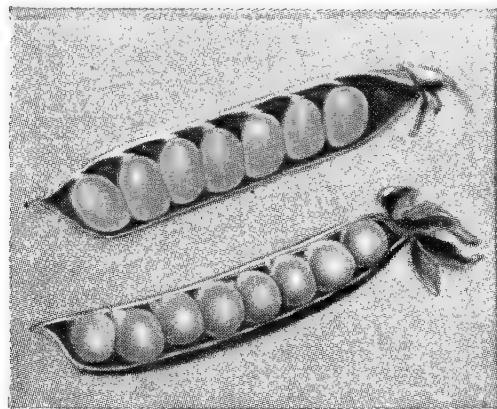
Red Clover and can therefore be successfully grown on many wet and "sour" soils on which Red Clover will not succeed. Remains in its prime for cutting for a long time and is especially adapted to use in mixture with grasses such as Timothy, Redtop, Perennial Rye-grass and Alta Fescue.

LILLY'S BEST RED CLOVER—The most important of all clovers. Adapted primarily to growing in rotation with other crops. Makes its best growth on rich, well-drained soil containing an abundance of lime and reasonably free of weeds. Produces both hay and seed crop the same season. The normal life of the plant is two years after which the stand deteriorates.

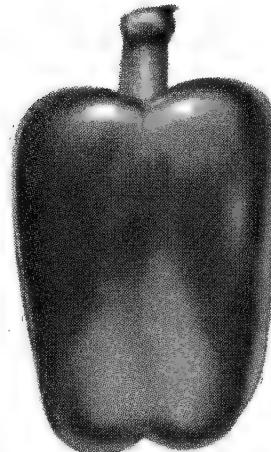
LILLY'S FARM SEED PLANTING CHART

Officially Approved

CROPS	POUNDS OF SEED PER ACRE	PREFERRED TIME OF SEEDING WEST OF CASCADES	PREFERRED TIME OF SEEDING EAST OF CASCADES	SOIL ADAPTATIONS
Listed alphabetically under the names most commonly used in the Northwest.	Seed-bed conditions and soil fertility influence the amount.	Safe Spring seeding dates for perennial grasses depend on the amount of moisture in the soil.	Lack of recommended dates indicates that the crop is not generally adapted to that region.	It is more profitable to suit the crop to the land than to change the land for the crop.
OATS - Spring	80-100	Mar. 1 - May 15	Mar. 15 - May 15	Moist clay loams
RYE - Winter	75-100	Sept. 15 - Nov. 1	Sept. 1 - Nov. 15	Moderate drainage, wide adaptation
RYE - Spring	75-100	Mar. 1 - May 15	Feb. 15 - Apr. 15	Moderate drainage, wide adaptation
WHEAT - Winter	80-120	Sept. 15 - Nov. 1	Sept. 1 - Nov. 1	Bench and bottom lands
WHEAT - Spring	80-120	Mar. 15 - May 1	Mar. 15 - May 1	Bench and bottom lands
CLOVERS				
ALSIKE	6-8	Feb. 1 - June 1	Apr. 15 - June 1	Fertile, acid lowlands
LADINO & WHITE	6-8	Apr. 1 - June 15	Apr. 1 - June 15	Moist, fertile soils
RED	10-12	Feb. 1 - June 1	Apr. 15 - June 1	Well drained, fertile soils
MAMMOTH RED	10-12	Feb. 1 - June 1	Apr. 15 - June 1	Fertile uplands, moderately moist
SWEET - YELLOW & WHITE	12-15	Apr. 1 - June 1	Apr. 15 - June 1	Light to medium soils of low acidity
CRIMSON	12-15	Sept. 10 - Sept. 30	Apr. 1 - June 15	Well drained, fertile soils
STRAWBERRY	6-8	Apr. 1 - June 1	Apr. 15 - June 1	Moist alkali soils
CORN - FIELD	8-12	May 1 - June 1	May 1 - June 1	Fertile loams or clays, well drained
CRESTED WHEATGRASS	broadcast 10-12 rows 2-5		Mar. 1 - June 1	Drylands
FESCUES				
CHEWINGS	12-18	Sept. 15 - Oct. 15 Feb. 1 - Apr. 15	Mar. 20 - May 15	Well drained, fertile benches
CREEPING RED	12-18	Sept. 15 - Oct. 15 Feb. 1 - Apr. 15		Well drained, fertile benches
MEADOW	20-25	Sept. 15 - Oct. 15 Feb. 1 - Apr. 15	Mar. 20 - May 15	Moist meadowlands
ALTA, Tall	20-25	Sept. 15 - Oct. 15 Feb. 1 - Apr. 15	Mar. 20 - May 15	Wide soil adaptations
BIRDSFOOT TREFOIL	5-6	Apr. 15 - June 1	Apr. 15 - June 1	Moist soils, acid or mild alkali
MEADOW FOXTAIL	12-18	Sept. 15 - Nov. 1 Feb. 1 - Apr. 15	Apr. 15 - June 1	Low, poorly drained lands
MILLETS				
FOXTAIL	20-25	May 15 - June 15		Warm, fertile loams
JAPANESE	25-35	May 15 - June 15		Loams and shot clays in coastal areas
PROSO or HOG	25-40	May 15 - June 15		Warm loam soils
ORCHARD GRASS	20-25	Sept. 1 - Nov. 1 Feb. 1 - Apr. 15	Mar. 1 - May 15	Well drained soils



PEAS, Little Marvel (top)
Blue Bantam (bottom)



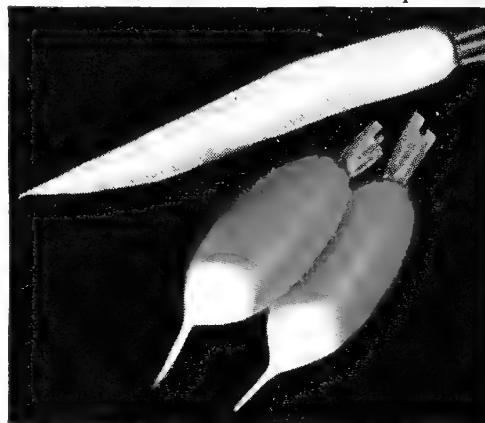
PEPPER, California Wonder Improved



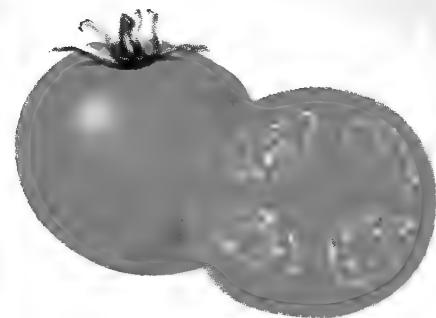
BEANS, Tendergreen



TOMATO, Marglobe



RADISHES, Icicle and French Breakfast



TOMATO, Rutgers

How? When?

HOME GARDENING GUIDE

Where? Why?

Green Manuring

a way to save weeding

A big help in reducing the amount of weeding necessary is the use of a green manure mulch on any patch of soil not being used. Whenever you remove one crop from your garden plot and won't use it again for at least several weeks, sow that spot with winter rye. Winter rye is not to be confused with rye grass. The right cover crop to use is the regular cereal grain—winter rye. Plant about 5 lbs. to 1,000 square feet to produce a thick stand that will crowd out weeds. This green mulch or cover crop will take up any unused fertilizers in the soil, and will store them in the leaves of the rye. Then the following spring when the rye is plowed under, this fertilizer returns to the soil and can be used by the succeeding crop. If the ground lies unused, most of this plant food will be lost down the drains. And because a heavy stand of rye will crowd out weeds, you should have a cleaner garden with less work the next year.

Mulching vs. Cultivation

Sometimes half-truths are as good as whole ones. The furor created by the book, "Ploughman's Folly," which advocated a trash mulch at the surface, made sense as far as the mulch was concerned. By plowing or digging in the conventional way and then mulching, the home gardener can take advantage of good soil preparation, plus the very real saving in labor that comes from using a mulch. With the right mulch, there is no need to weed, no need to stir the soil, and

once that mulch is applied, the need for watering (at least in normal seasons) is all but over. This should save hours of valuable time.

How to Mulch

A mulch is merely a covering of some material which won't support weed growth, and which is porous enough to trap air. This porous quality is important because it keeps down the loss of moisture from the soil and also keeps the heat of the sun from penetrating deeply and hurting root growth.

A perfect mulch is well-rotted, old manure. Never use fresh manure for a mulch because it will ferment and rot, and some of the gases released in this process can damage plants. But, when well-rotted, manure not only keeps down weeds and saves moisture, but can be worked into the soil after the growing season is over.

If grass clippings are allowed to lie on the lawn for a day or two to cure, they can be applied in thin layers, and gradually built up to form a thick mulch. If not dried, they may ferment and cause trouble.

Peat moss, if moist when applied, and if kept moistened, makes a perfect mulch. But since it may suck water away from the plants unless already moist, it must never be applied bone dry, nor should it be allowed to dry out. It is clean, weed-free and a good insulator.

Vermiculite, buckwheat hulls, rice hulls, ground corn cobs and clean straw are other materials that are satisfactory.

When to Mulch

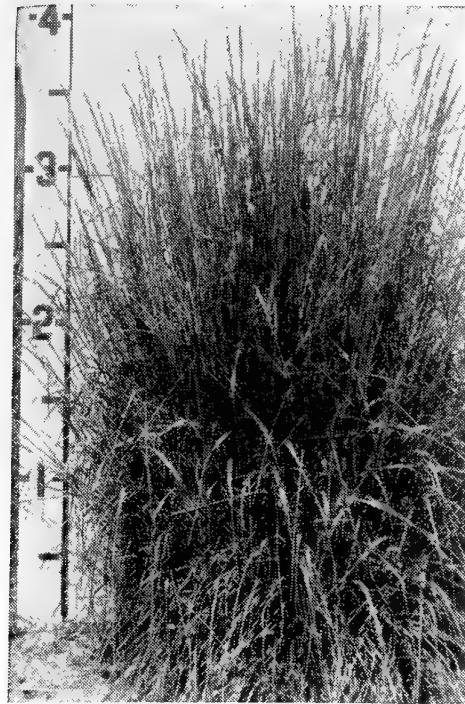
Most gardeners wait too long to mulch. The soil should be moist, but not wringing wet. If spring rains have made the ground soggy, wait until you can cultivate without packing, and then apply. If the ground is dry, soak the soil thoroughly before mulching.

Mulching and Watering

Always keep in mind that a mulch does not add any water to the soil, nor does it prevent the loss of water through the leaves of the plant. If rains heavy enough to penetrate the mulch do not fall, then you will have to water. This can be done by removing the nozzle from the hose and allowing it to flow out on top of the mulch. If the mulch is thick enough, there should be no washing of the soil.

Clean straw or dried grass used as a mulch under tomatoes will keep the fruit clean, and in addition will save the labor of staking.

Permanent vegetable storage space, either in the basement or outdoors will help extend the usefulness of the garden. This can also be used to keep tulip and other spring-flowering bulbs over summer, and for storing tender flowering plants like tree roses over winter. Often a hillside can be used to advantage, allowing access on a level with the floor of the storage room. In planning outdoor storage, remember convenient access from the house.



Alta Fescue

CUMBERLAND AND MIDLAND RED CLOVER—Better foliage, more disease resistance, more winter hardy and more drought resistant than the old common Red Clover. These are better strains of clover for the progressive farmer. They grow under the same conditions as common Red Clover.

BIRDSFOOT TREFOIL—(*Lotus Corniculatus*) and **BIG TREFOIL** (*Lotus Major*)—

These two legumes are becoming increasingly popular. They both make fine hay and pasturage and are especially good in mixtures of grass.

Birdsfoot Trefoil has much wider adaptation of soil conditions (is even alkali tolerant) and will grow luxuriantly from rich bottom land to sandy hill land.

Big Trefoil has its best growth in low wet soils.

LILLY'S BEST WHITE CLOVER—An excellent plant for lawns and pastures and in some sections a valuable seed crop. For best growth, it requires a rather consistent supply of moisture and a fertile soil. The seed germinates quickly, makes a fast start and has rapid recovery after cutting or pasturing. Thrives best on lands containing an abundance of lime.

WHITE SWEET CLOVER—A strong, taprooted plant growing 4 to 6 feet in height on practically all soils. Used principally as a pasture plant and for green manure.

YELLOW SWEET CLOVER—Similar in growing characteristics to White Sweet Clover but about two weeks earlier.

LILLY'S FARM SEED PLANTING CHART

Officially Approved

CROP	POUNDS OF SEED PER ACRE	SEED-BED CONDITIONS AND SOIL FERTILITY IN- FLUENCE THE AMOUNT.	PREFERRED TIME OF SEEDING WEST OF CASCADES	PREFERRED TIME OF SEEDING EAST OF CASCADES	SOIL ADAPTATIONS
Listed alphabetically under the names most commonly used in the Northwest.		Seed-bed conditions and soil fertility influence the amount.	Safe Spring seeding dates for perennial grasses depend on the amount of moisture in the soil.	Lack of recommended dates indicates that the crop is not generally adapted to that region.	It is more profitable to suit the crop to the land than to change the land for the crop.

PEAS - Field

WINTER - Austrian	65-90	Sept. 15 - Nov. 1	Sept. 10 - Sept. 30 Mar. 1 - May 1	Clay loams and bottom lands
SPRING - Canada (Yellow)	75-100	Mar. 1 - May 1	Apr. 1 - May 1	Well drained clay and loam soil
SPRING - Alaska (Green)	120-140	Feb. 1 - May 1	Mar. 1 - May 1	Well drained clay and loam soil

RYE - GRASSES

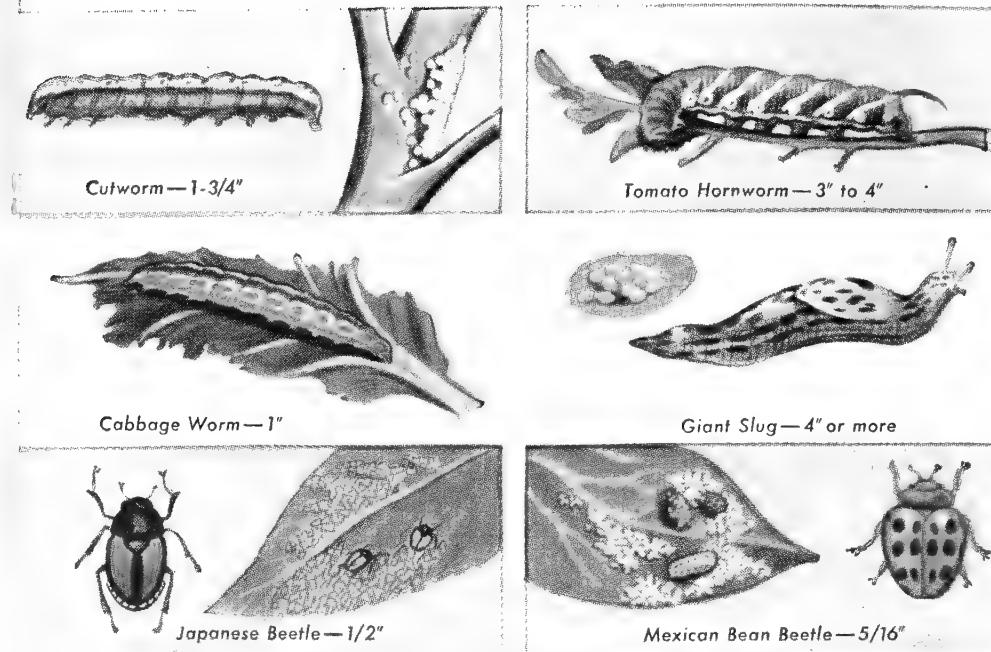
COMMON - Oregon	20-25	Sept. 15 - Oct. 15	Low lands - poor drainage
ITALIAN	20-25	Sept. 15 - Oct. 15	Low lands - poor drainage
SORGHUM	4-8	May 10 - June 1	Warm, deep, fertile loams
SOYBEAN	35-60	May 1 - June 1	Warm, fertile loams
SUDAN GRASS	rows 8 broadcast 25	May 1 - June 15	Warm clay loams
TALL MEADOW OAT - GRASS	20-25	Sept. 15 - Nov. 1 Feb. 1 - Apr. 1	Fertile, well drained uplands
TIMOTHY	8-10	Sept. 15 - Nov. 1 Feb. 1 - Apr. 1	Fertile, moist, medium to heavy soils
VELVET GRASS or MESQUITE	15-20	Sept. 15 - Nov. 1 Feb. 1 - Apr. 15	Wide adaption

VETCHES

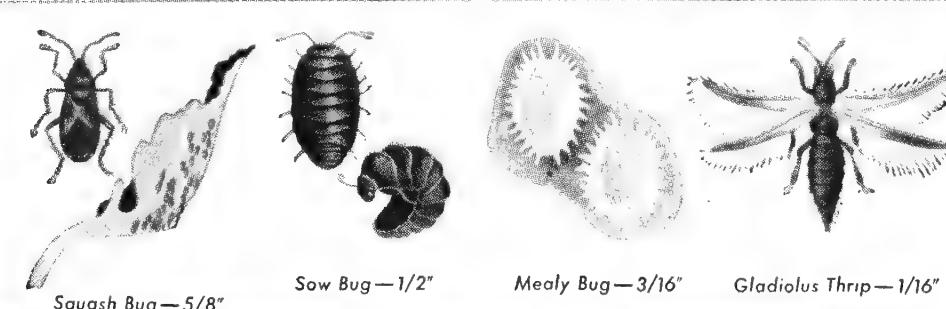
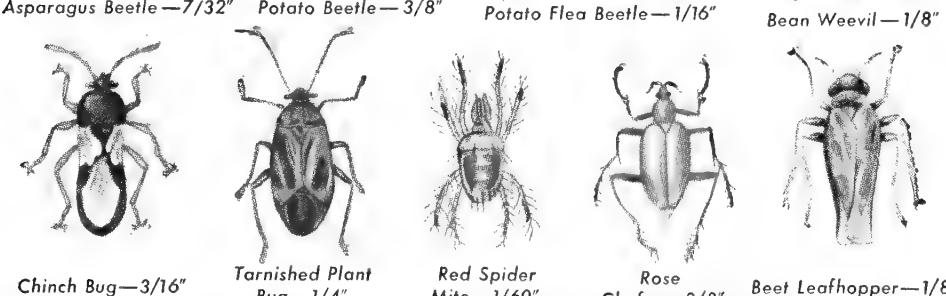
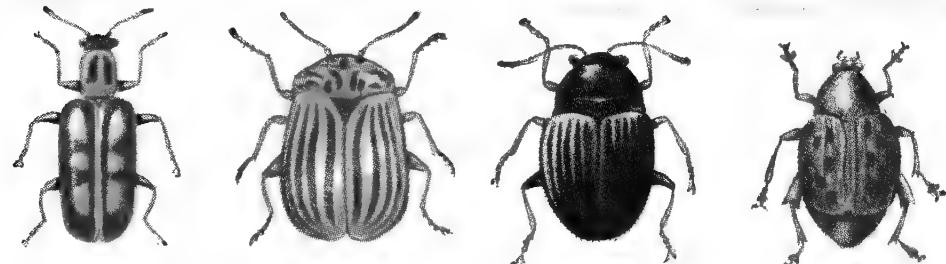
COMMON or GRAY	50-75	Sept. 15 - Nov. 1 Feb. 15 - Apr. 15	Well drained, fertile loams
WILLIAMETTE	60-75	Sept. 15 - Nov. 1 Feb. 15 - Apr. 15	Well drained, fertile loams
HAIRY or WINTER	20-40	Sept. 15 - Nov. 1	Wide adaption, needs good drainage
HUNGARIAN	50-75	Sept. 15 - Nov. 1	Medium wet, acid soils
PURPLE	60-80	Sept. 15 - Nov. 1 Mar. 1 - Apr. 15	Well drained clays or loams
HAY MIXTURES, grasses & legumes	25-30	Sept. 1 - Nov. 1	Fertile clays, loams and bottom lands
PASTURE MIXTURES, grasses & legumes	20-30	Sept. 1 - Nov. 1 Feb. 1 - Apr. 1	Widely adapted

Portrait Gallery of Garden Insects

Being able to identify the insects that are causing ruin in your garden is a great stride toward their complete defeat. We present this group of natural-color portraits to make identification easy. Report the troublesome pests in your garden to us by name, and we'll be able to prescribe the right insecticides.



Garden Insects Really Aren't So Tough



When you get to know them, there's almost always a quick, easy way to their defeat.

That's why we have brought you this unique set of portraits of commonly encountered enemies of the garden. We have pictured them in full, natural color so that there may be no mistake in identifications.

If you'll use this portrait gallery as a reference guide, you can soon put a stop to the attack of garden pests. We know, from long experience, just how to handle them. We know the insecticide best for each situation . . . and we have it on hand ready for use.

NEW INSECTICIDES

Science has made great progress in its battle against the bugs. It has made gardening easier than ever before and has insured better results.

We keep very close watch on all new developments. We know exactly which of the new formulas have proved themselves . . . and what they can do.

This practical knowledge is at your service, whenever you need it!

**REMEMBER—
FOR INSECTICIDES
ALWAYS
SEE THE SEEDSMAN!**

YELLOW MADRID SWEET CLOVER—A big improvement over the Yellow and White Sweet Clover. Produces finer foliage, heavier production and exceptionally deep roots makes this strain really outstanding.

ALTA FESCUE—Rated as the finest overall forage grass ever developed anywhere. Selected in Oregon by Dr. H. A. Schoth of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Ideally adapted to a wide variety of conditions. Deep roots for late summer pasture. A genuine soil builder that even eradicates noxious weeds.

SMOOTH BROME GRASS—A hardy, smooth, erect, drought-resisting, perennial grass. Forms an excellent sod for pasturage. Resistant to extreme cold and heat. A fine "upland" grass.

MOUNTAIN BROME GRASS—Similar to Smooth Brome Grass in every respect except that it grows more upright and is therefore better in hay mixtures.

ORCHARD GRASS—A long-lived perennial especially suited to rather rough lands or well-drained uplands. It makes a very good growth in the open and makes a better growth under shaded conditions than most other grasses. As a pasture grass produces a large quantity of forage. It should be cut for hay at the beginning of the bloom stage.

TALL MEADOW OAT GRASS—Of rapid, luxuriant growth. Matures exactly with Orchard Grass and Red Clover. Stands pasturing well, remaining green in the late fall. Thrives on both upland and well-drained bottoms.

TIMOTHY—One of the most universally known and cultivated grasses especially adapted to cool, moist soils. The seed is usually low in price and of high germination making it a favorite with farmers. It is a standard grass for hay in all parts of the country.

TUALATIN OATGRASS—Another Dr. Schoth development. A big improvement over the old Tall Meadow Oat Grass. A wonderful forage producer. Unlike the old Oat Grass, this new strain has "de-awned" seeds that will work in mixtures and will pour readily through a seeder.

MEADOW FOXTAIL—For moist, low ground. The very earliest grass in the spring. It will give an added two or three weeks pasturing. The grass is very succulent and well liked by stock. Works well with Ladino Clover on low, wet soils and irrigated land.

SWEET SUDAN GRASS—As the name indicates this is sweet and palatable to stock. Good for sowing in late May and June for quick hay and pasturage. Sweet Sudan produces about one-third more forage than Common Sudan.

GREY OR COMMON VETCH—Adapted to either fall or spring planting on the Coast and to spring planting in the colder regions. Extensively grown as a seed crop. Splendid for green feed-

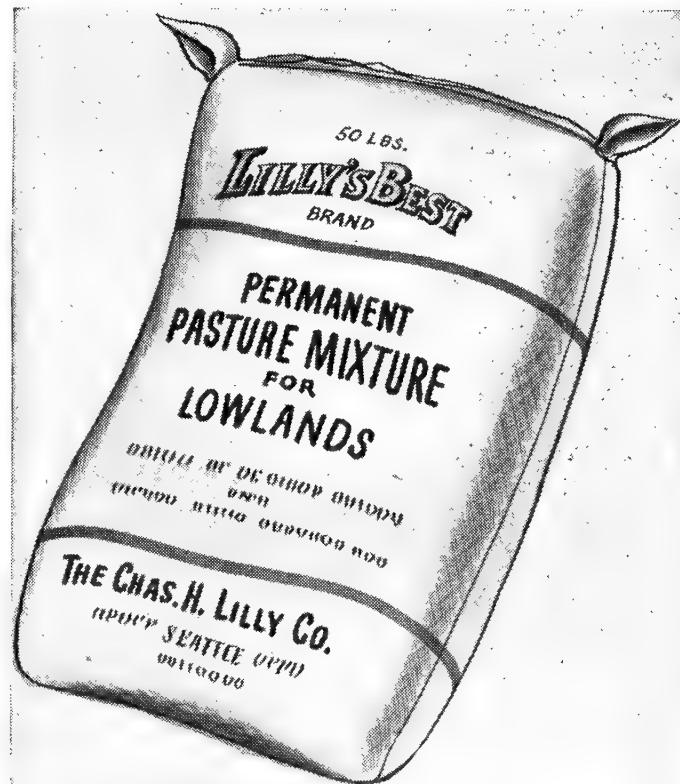
ing, silage or hay. Generally sown with grain which serves as a support.

AUSTRIAN WINTER FIELD PEAS—A fall sown seed grown in the Northwest primarily for seed. Is however very useful for all types of forage such as hay, silage and pasture. Makes an excellent cover crop for plowing under. A heavy producer.

YELLOW CANADIAN FIELD PEAS—Similar to Austrian Peas in all respects except they are spring sown.

EARLY YELLOW CANADIAN FIELD PEAS—About the same as the standard strain but two weeks earlier—makes hay and cover crops available more quickly. Heavy producer.

Profitable pasture management BEGINS WITH "LILLY'S BEST" PERMANENT PASTURE MIXES



LOOK FOR THE GREEN BAG

Lilly's scientists in agriculture have gathered data through hundreds of trial-ground tests of various experimental mixtures to give you TODAY'S "just-right" blend for greener pastures through the dry months and earlier growth to allow pasturing several weeks earlier in the spring. Available in "lowland" and "upland" mixtures. You'll find LILLY'S is the BEST Permanent Pasture Mix. Only the choicest lots of clovers and grasses are selected after rigid tests for purity and germination-assurance of uniform high quality and production.

NECTARBERRIES

Delightful New Taste Thrill



The delightful flavor of the Nectarberry carries the tang of the Youngberry and the pleasing taste of the Raspberry. It is somewhat sweeter than the Boysenberry and therefore preferred by many who object to the sour taste of many other berries. It is also less acid and can be enjoyed by diabetics.

Mammoth in size, Nectarberries run 1½ to 1¾ in. long and an inch through. Ripe berries are very dark wine (almost black) in color. Practically seedless. Excellent for jams and jellies and without peer served fresh with cream.

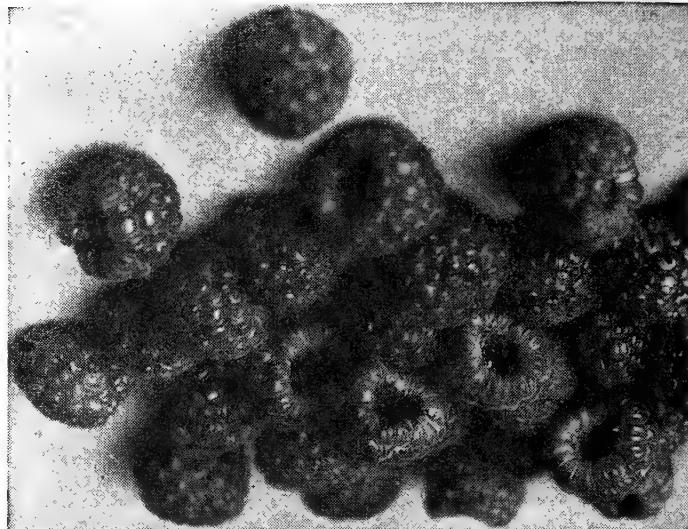
The Nectarberry has proved hardy under both drought and cold. Wintered successfully in Washington without injury though not mulched.

Our plants come to us from a dependable grower who has made a specialty of growing berries. We guarantee strong, true-to-type plants in 1-year tips. Plants are carefully packed to insure safe delivery. The demand will be heavy . . . do not delay your order.

Each plant 35c, 3 plants \$1.00

RASPBERRIES

Delicious Fresh Or Preserved



NEW WASHINGTON—A new raspberry that is gaining in popularity each year. Heavy producer. Slightly larger, firmer and brighter in color than the Cuthbert variety. Fine for home garden and shipment. Transplanted plants.

Each plant 20c, 10 plants \$1.75

CUTHBERT—This is the leading red raspberry. Strong, abundant bearer. Large, beautiful deep crimson berries of the most pleasing flavor. Fine for home use and shipment. Transplanted plants.

Each plant 15c, 10 plants \$1.20

OTHER BERRIES

BLUEBERRIES—We have a large selection including hybrids and popular named varieties.

Each plant from \$1.50 up
Quantity prices on request

OREGON CHAMPION GOOSEBERRIES—Light green skin. Very sweet and juicy. Prolific bearer. Will not mildew. Heavy 2-year plants.

Each plant 35c, 10 plants \$3.00

CHERRY CURRANTS—The largest of all red currants. Very vigorous and productive plant when grown in good, well-cultivated soil. Large, strong plants.

Each plant 35c, 10 plants \$2.50

FEED YOUR LAWN THE EASY WAY

No more effort than watering

"Flo" Morcrop, the new, complete plant food, gets right to the roots where it does the most good! The BEST and EASIEST method ever devised for fertilizing your lawn. And it's no more effort than watering the lawn. Just put the new, soluble "Flo" Morcrop in the applicator jar, connect the Gat Sprayer to your hose, turn on the water and the fertilizer flows ON and INTO your lawn. There is no danger of fertilizer burn, and your lawn will be lush and green all summer long. "Flo" Morcrop is economical, too . . . 10 pounds of "Flo" Morcrop equals 100 pounds of ordinary fertilizer. Also an ideal transplanting and booster solution . . . just dissolve "Flo" Morcrop in water and apply.

SOLUBLE "FLO" MORCROP
SPRAY-ON PLANT FOOD



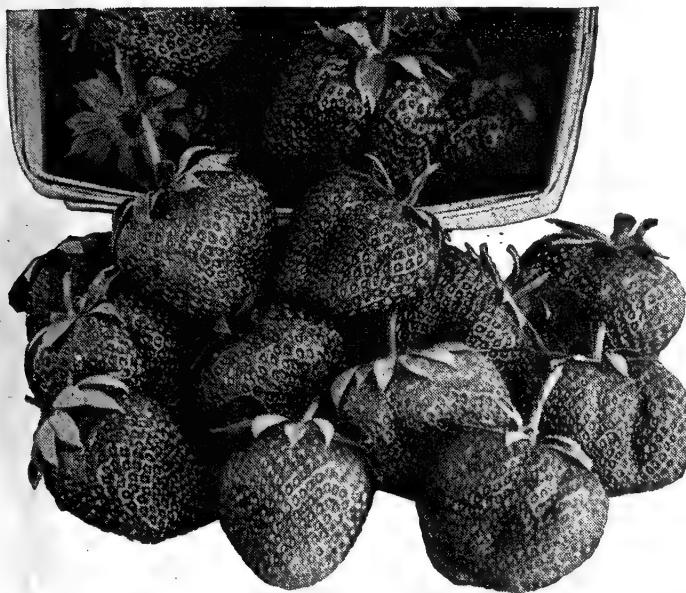
LAWN-CARE KIT

- * 10 lbs. "Flo" Morcrop
- * Gat Sprayer
- * Applicator jar

ALL FOR \$3.95

STRAWBERRIES

Fresh From Your Garden



ROCKHILL EVERBEARING—Distinctly flavored. Bears a good crop over a long period starting after the early types and producing well up to frost.

25 plants \$3.00, 100 plants \$9.50

IMPROVED MARSHALL—The leading early commercial variety. Large berries of fine flavor. Splendid for freezing.

12 plants 45c, 100 plants \$2.50

BRIGHTMORE—Round, conic shaped fruit. Resistant to Yellow disease. Yield runs as high as 8 tons per acre. Excellent for market and freezing.

25 plants \$1.50, 100 plants \$4.00

STREAMLINER—Earlier than other everbearers. Produces from early August until severe frost. Large, sweet fruit. Very productive in various types of climate and soil. Good shipper and fine for canning and freezing.

12 plants \$1.25, 25 plants \$2.00

50 plants \$3.50, 100 plants \$6.00

Many other varieties will be available in the spring.

ABOVE PRICES POSTPAID—1st and 2nd ZONES.

ASK ABOUT ITEMS NOT LISTED

FLOWER PLANTS

Annuals and Perennials



Just imagine your garden in full bloom with beautiful bright patches of color. We have the plants to make this dream come true—both annuals and perennials in great variety. All of the plants we offer are healthy and hardy, assuring you of brilliant beauty in your garden this year.

Come in and see our selection of flower plants, or write to us concerning your needs.

VEGETABLE PLANTS

Enjoy earlier vegetables this year by setting out sturdy well-started plants. Our plants are husky and healthy. Get your garden off to a flying start and enjoy better and quicker yields.

Let us supply you with: **Cabbage, Cauliflower, Celery, Tomatoes, Broccoli, Cucumbers, Lettuce.**

We also have **Asparagus** roots, and **Artichoke** plants.

TUBEROUS BEGONIAS

Order your supply of Begonia tubers early! We carry only the strongest, sure-to-bloom tubers in a wide range of types and colors. Select from the fine kinds listed below.

Single Frilled in orange, salmon scarlet, and white.

Hanging Basket-Type. Scarlet, rose, and white.

Double Camellia. White, yellow, salmon, apricot, orange-scarlet, rose-red, salmon and pink.

Carnation Type. Scarlet, rose, pink, salmon, yellow and white.

Fascination Frilled. Creamy white with bright pink ruffles. Golden stamens in center.

THE HANDY WAY TO BUY

PEAT MOSS

It is no longer necessary to struggle with the weight of a full bail of peat moss or have to provide it with storage space in your crowded garage for just occasional use.

Lilly's Peat Moss is packed in convenient, handy-sized sacks just right

for mulching and soil-conditioning jobs around the garden. Only the best, selected, dry peat moss is used. Lilly's Peat Moss is ground fine especially for garden use.

3/4 CU. FT. BAG . . . 65c

LILLY'S Peat Moss



BLOOM-RITE

PACKAGED

Flower Bulbs

PERFECT FOR GIFTS OR GARDENS

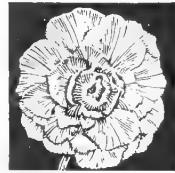
BLOOM-RITE Packaged Flower Bulbs are more than a bargain in bulbs . . . they are top value for anyone who wants lovely, quality blooms in the garden. They are beautifully packaged with a full color illustration and planting directions on each carton.

You get both quality and quantity with BLOOM-RITE

BLOOM-RITE ANEMONES

Large, poppy-shaped flowers of rich, vivid colors. Gorgeous blues and violets predominate.

40 BULBS PER BOX \$1



BLOOM-RITE BEGONIAS

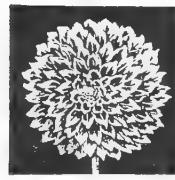
TUBEROUS — Large, Double-Camellia flowers of exquisite form in separate colors of Orange, Pink, Red, White or Yellow.

10 BULBS PER BOX \$1

BLOOM-RITE DAHLIAS

LARGE FLOWERING — Beautiful, decorative flowers in gorgeous Lavender, Orange, Purple, Red, Rose, White or Yellow.

2 BULBS PER BOX \$1



BLOOM-RITE GLADIOLUS

Outstanding quality flowers in clear tones of Lavender, Orange, Pink, Purple, Red, Rose, White, Yellow or Mixed.

25 BULBS PER BOX \$1



BLOOM-RITE RANUNCULUS

Large, full-petaled, mostly of the Double Camellia Flower Type. A rich mixture of colors.

40 BULBS PER BOX \$1



BLOOM-RITE LILIES

Rubrum Lilies	1 BULB \$1 PER BOX
Tiger Lilies	3 BULBS \$1 PER BOX
Regale Lilies	5 BULBS \$1 PER BOX
Easter Lilies	5 BULBS \$1 PER BOX

2 BULBS PER BOX \$1

BLOOM-RITE TIGRIDIA

Large, three-petaled, exciting flowers in fascinating color combinations. Easily grown in any rich soil.

15 BULBS PER BOX \$1

BULB AND TUBER PRICE LIST

DAHLIAS

California Idol	ea. \$.75
Darcy Sainsbury	ea. .75
Evelyn Chandler	ea. 1.00
Mrs. Geo. LeBoutellier	ea. .50
Rose Glory	ea. .50
Town Topic	ea. 1.00
Large ass'td from 33c up.	

DAHLIA SPECIALS

Assorted Miniatures—6 types, labeled	6 for \$2.60
Assorted Pompons—6 types labeled	6 for \$1.75
Assorted Large sizes—6 types, labeled	6 for \$2.85

CANNAS

King Humbert	ea. \$.15
Yellow King Humbert	ea. .15
President	ea. .15
Hungaria	ea. .15

CALADIUM

Fancy-leaved	ea. \$.40
Elephant's Ear	ea. .40

LILIES

Regale—Large choice stock. Special.	
6 for \$2.65	

GLADIOLUS

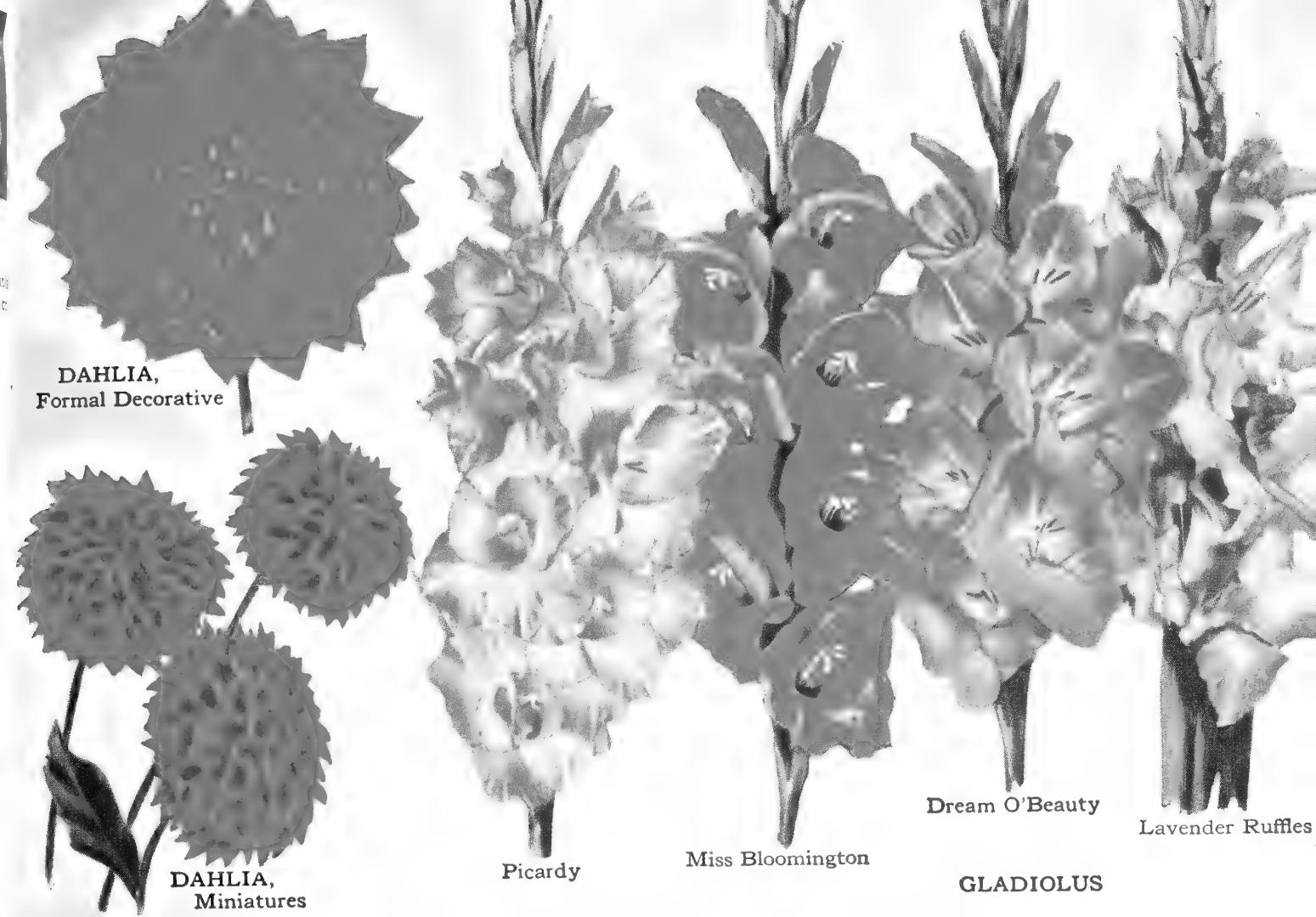
Albatross	Doz. \$.78
Bagdad	Doz. .78
Beacon	Doz. .78
Black Opal	Doz. 1.00
Blue Beauty	Doz. .78
Chamouny	Doz. 1.00
Commander Koehl	Doz. 1.00
Corona	Doz. 1.25
Elizabeth the Queen	Doz. 1.25
Ethel CaveCole	Doz. .78
Gold Dust	Doz. .78
Greta Garbo	Doz. 1.00
King Lear	Doz. 1.25
Margaret Beaton	Doz. .78

Marguerite	Doz. 1.50
Maid of Orleans	Doz. .78
New Zealand Splendor	Doz. 1.00
Picardy	Doz. .78
Rosa Van Lima	Doz. .78
Shirley Temple	Doz. .78
Snow Princess	Doz. .78
Stoplight	Doz. 1.25
Takima	Doz. 1.00
Asst. Colors, Jumbos	Doz. .97
Asst. Colors, Reg. mix.	Doz. .78

TUBEROUS BEGONIAS

Top Size—In 3 or more types
Doz. \$4.00.

Visit our Store
For a Complete
Line of Bulbs



How? When? **HOME GARDENING GUIDE** Where? Why?

GLADIOLUS

Perhaps the most useful of all summer-flowering bulbs. Excellent to fill in places where perennials have died, or where annuals have failed. When used in this way, need no care other than that given the other garden flowers. Do not use extra fertilizer; too much food promotes production of bulbils or offsets at the expense of good bloom and of a sound center bulb.

Gladiolus bulbs can be planted at any time from earliest spring until July first (if sound bulbs are on hand that late). Before planting, treat bulbs for thrips (ask for information). In light soil, plant 5" to 6" deep. This will help support the flower spike which might otherwise fall over. In heavy soil, 4" deep is correct. If planted too shallow, more bulbils will be produced, but not as good flowers. Space 6" apart in rows 24" apart, though for smaller, older sorts, 4" may be enough room to allow.

Regular spraying to control thrips is essential wherever this insect pest has been seen. If your flowers failed to develop properly last year, and if the leaves had greyish tan patches on them, this means you had thrips, and will have them again unless you treat. D.D.T. has proved a perfect control for this pest.

DAHLIAS

Perhaps our most spectacular fall flower, the Dahlia should not be planted too early, as the flowers will not do well in warm weather. Do not, however, keep

tubers later than June 1st, since by that time they usually start shriveling and may be injured if kept later. Dahlias need plenty of potash and phosphorus. If you apply the 25 to 30 lbs. of mixed fertilizers recommended for general use before planting, then additional feeding of potash and phosphorus will still be needed to produce firm tubers that will keep over winter, healthier plants and better bloom.

Leaf hoppers which carry disease and which also injure the plant by sucking juice from the leaves and stems are easily controlled by regular dusting or spraying with D.D.T. Mulching with straw, excelsior or some other airy, light material will help keep the soil moist and cool. Don't use leaves or grass clippings that mat down and pack—they hold in too much moisture.

Horticultural vermiculite is the perfect winter storage medium for dahlia tubers. Dry the freshly dug tubers in the sun for several hours. Then cover them completely with dry vermiculite. They can't freeze in it. They won't shrivel or mold.

FANCY LEAVED CALADIUMS

These spectacular foliage plants are particularly valuable because they do well in shade. Start them in a mixture of half sand and half leaf mould at a temperature of over 70 degrees. When the roots are well-developed and the shoot is beginning to show, pot up in rich soil. Set out in the garden when weather is warm and settled. Elephant ears can be planted directly in soil out of doors, but the weather must be warm and settled, otherwise they will rot.

Bulbs and tubers are a good INVESTMENT

Few garden flowers pay such high dividends as bulbs and tubers! Lasting for years . . . they return your investment over and over . . . by giving so much beauty for such little care, or cost, or effort.

TUBEROSE

This warm-weather bulb should be planted in rich soil, with 2" of soil over the tip after the weather is warm and settled. Do not try to save the bulbs: these must be grown by a specialist if they are to bloom well. Buy new bulbs each year.

CANNAS

While canna will tolerate cold soil, they usually do not start growing until hot weather comes. If planted in round beds, you will need 37 plants for a 10 foot bed (18 plants on the outside, 12 in the second row, six for the third row and one in the center). A 7 foot bed will use 19 plants, with 12 plants on the outside row, six for the middle row and one plant in the center.

LILIES

Even the swamp lilies will not tolerate wet feet; all must have perfect drainage. Yet they like a moist, cool soil. This means that liberal quantities of old well-decayed compost is almost essential for lilies. Most varieties will not tolerate lime; your soil should have a pH of 6.5 or below if you want to grow good lilies.

The finest FLOWER SEEDS in the world!

KEY TO SYMBOLS

The symbols below the name of each flower give you the following information.

(a)—Annual

(b)—Biennial

(hp)—Hardy Perennial

The Culture number refers to the "How to Grow" information on page 33.

AFRICAN GOLDEN DAISY

(a) Culture II, 18"

Branching plants with an abundance of rich, glossy, daisy-like flowers about 2 1/2" across. There are darker zones and halos in the center of the blooms. Does well in dry, sunny spots.

ALYSSUM

(a) Culture II, 4-6"

Lilac Queen—A lovely lilac colored flower. Ideal for edgings and borders. Free-blooming and showy.

AGERATUM

(a) Culture II, 6-12"

Little Dorrit—A dwarf plant with lovely azure blue flowers that are formed profusely in hot weather. Prefers light soil and sunny spot.

ARABIS—Rock Cress

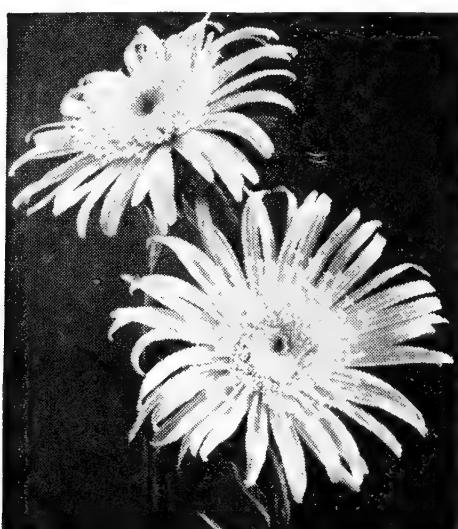
(hp) Culture VI, 1'

Creeping plants with small flowers in early spring. Fine for edging.

ARCTOTIS—Blue-Eyed African Daisy

(a) Culture I or II, 3'

Grandis—Two-inch daisies of pearly white with bluish center.



ASTER, Sunshine

ASTER

(a) Culture I, 1 1/2-2 1/2'

Branching—Four inch double flowers of compact form. Brilliant colors.

Sunshine—4" flowers. Loose row of petals, quilled center.

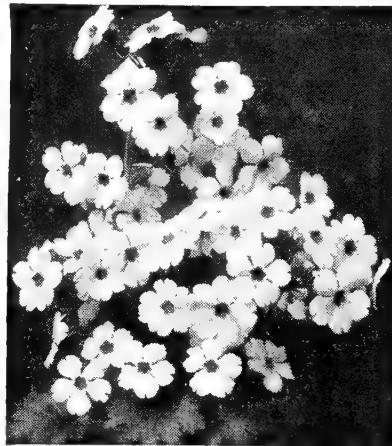
Giant Crego—Large 4-inch flowers with fluffy effect. All colors.

Giant Crego—Pink. Lovely medium pink.

Giant Crego—Purple. Rich color.

Giant Crego—Crimson. Brilliant.

Giant Crego—White. Snowy white.



BABY'S BREATH

BABY'S BREATH—Gypsophila

(a) Culture I, 24"

Snowflake—An improved pure white form. Flowers are larger than usual. They are bell shaped with flat petals that give snowy effect.

Pink elegans—Similar to above variety but with a clear rosy pink color.

BACHELOR'S BUTTONS—

Centaurea, Cornflower

(a) Culture II or IV, 3'

Blue Boy—A fine, clear blue. Flowers are large. Color intense.

Mixed—All colors. Excellent for mixed bouquets.



CALENDULA, Pastel

CALENDULA—Pot Marigold

(a) Culture II or IV, 1 1/2'

Orange Shaggy—Large orange flowers with fringed overlapping petals.

Pastel Bedding Mix—A special mixture of all the lighter shades of Calendula

All Flower Seeds

10¢ PER PACKET

except where otherwise noted

especially valuable in the home garden. Many lovely shades of apricot, lemon, cream, and orange are included.

Mixed—Fine mixture of many colors and types. Good for cutting.

CANDYTUFT—Iberis

(a) Culture III, 1'

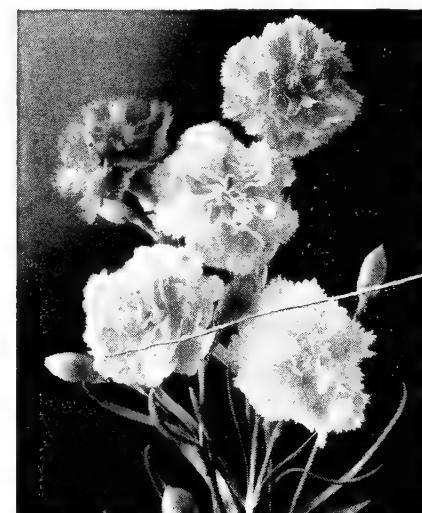
Umbellata mixed—Umbrella-like flower clusters. Many fine colors.

CANTERBURY BELLS

(b) Culture VIII, 2'

Single—Large bell-shaped flowers in many colors. Graceful plants. Mixed.

Double—Fine double flowers in blue, pink and white shades. Mixed.



CARNATION, Double

CARNATION

(a) Culture I or VIII, 18"

Double Mixed—Large double flowers with sweet fragrance. All colors. Flower in six months.

CASTOR BEAN—Ricinus

(a) Culture III or VII, 10'

Tall, strong plant for bold effect. Large lobed bright green leaves. Fine for backgrounds.

CHRYSANTHEMUM

(a) Culture II or IV, 1 1/2'

Coronarium—Showy daisy-like flowers. Rings of red, yellow on white, red or yellow flowers.

CLARKIA

(a) Culture II or IV, 2'

Mixed—Large flowers in many gorgeous colors. Graceful plant. Does well in light shade.

COLUMBINE

(hp) Culture VI, 3'

Lovely old time perennial now in larger size and more colors. Fine for use in bouquets or among shrubs. Plants thrive in humus soil and light shade. Fine mixture of long-spurred forms in many colors.

Pinching Back Flower Plants

If sturdy, stocky plants are wanted, they will need "pinching back." When five or six pairs of leaves have formed, pinch out the top, leaving two or three pairs of leaves on the stem. New shoots will come where the leaves join the stem.

Sometimes a second pinch can be made, when these new shoots in turn have formed four or five pairs of leaves, leaving two pairs on each. Pinching increases the number of flowers, though sometimes it decreases their size.

Petunias particularly need pinching back if they are to remain short. Towards the end of the flowering season, after Petunias have grown long and lanky, they can be cut back to within an inch or two of the ground and they will throw out new growth. If given a light feeding of mixed fertilizer, these rejuvenated plants will often bloom as well as younger plants early in the season.

Removing Flowers

The gardener can lengthen the blooming season of all annuals and some perennials by removing old flowers as soon as they fade, and preventing the plant from going to seed. Delphiniums and Canterbury Bells will usually respond to this treatment by producing a second crop of flowers in fall.

Flowers in the Vegetable Garden

To have plenty of cut flowers without disturbing your flower borders, plant a

few rows of flowers along the edge of your vegetable garden. Or set them out between rows of early lettuce or radishes, where they can bloom after the vegetables have been used.

Large Flowered and Double Petunias

These should never be direct seeded outdoors, but must be started indoors. Use a flat filled with seed-starting mixture. Press soil with a brick or flat piece of wood to firm it. Wet thoroughly. Then broadcast the seed on the surface of the soil. Cover entire flat with a pane of glass and then with a sheet of newspaper. Set in a warm, dark place at 75 degrees to 85 degrees until seed germinates. Then move to a sunny window.

If flat dries out slightly before seed sprouts, water carefully with an atomizer. Transplant seedlings when second pair of leaves forms. Move into the garden after danger from frost is past.

D. D. T. and Aster Yellows

Though wilt resistant asters solved the wilt problem, Aster Yellows are still a menace. Now, with D.D.T., we can keep off the leaf hopper, the insect that carries the virus of Yellows to the Aster plant. Regular spraying or dusting with D.D.T. will leave a residue which will kill the leaf hopper when it lights on the plant and before it can stab the leaves and

pass on the virus. So if your Asters have been disappointing lately, try again, using D.D.T.

Window Boxes

There's nothing finer than window and porch boxes to make a house look "lived in" and gay.

The necessary boxes may be bought ready-made, or constructed at home. Redwood or cypress are the best lasting materials, but ordinary yellow pine will do nicely if well painted. Paint at least two coats, and use brass screws instead of nails to joint the boards.

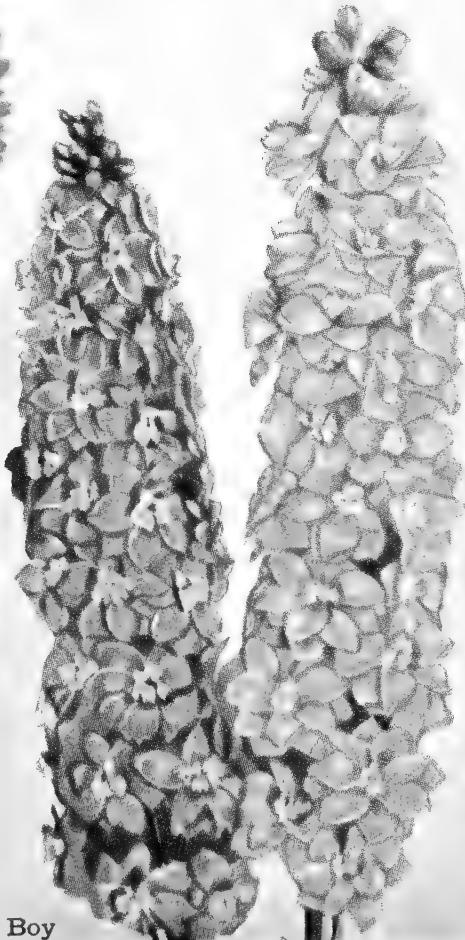
Drainage of flower boxes is important. Use about two inches of coarse gravel at the bottom. Cover this with a layer of sand, and then with good, rich soil.

Fertilizing may be done with liquid manure, but commercial plant tablets are even better, and much easier to apply.

Plants suitable for window boxes are quite numerous. Among the best are petunias, nasturtium, ageratum, candytuft, dwarf marigold, cornflower, baby's breath, verbena, sweet alyssum, vinca.

For shaded boxes vinca, viola, pansy, and English daisy will be satisfactory. If boxes are exposed to hot south sun a selection of petunia, dwarf marigold, small zinnia, and portulaca may be used.

Watering should be carefully watched as the boxes dry out very rapidly when the plants have reached a good size and the roots are filling all of the soil.

DELPHINIUM, Pacific Hybrids**CALENDULA, Orange Shaggy****BACHELOR'S BUTTONS, Blue Boy****GAILLARDIA, Double Mixed****PINKS (Dianthus) HEDDENSIS, Tetra Mixed**

All Flower Seeds
10¢ PER PACKET
 except where otherwise noted



COREOPSIS

COREOPSIS

(hp) Culture VI, 2-3'

Grandiflora—A large flowering variety with bold yellow flowers. Superb for cutting. Long blooming.

COSMOS

(a) Culture II or IV, 3-4'

Dazzler—Wavy fluted petals of a velvety crimson maroon. Pkt. 15c.

Radiance—A bi-color! Beautiful, deep rose flowers have a rich crimson zone in center. Striking! Pkt. 25c.

Mixed—Huge single flowers with wavy petals, many colors.



DELPHINIUM

DELPHINTUM—Perennial Larkspur

(hp) Culture VI, 5'

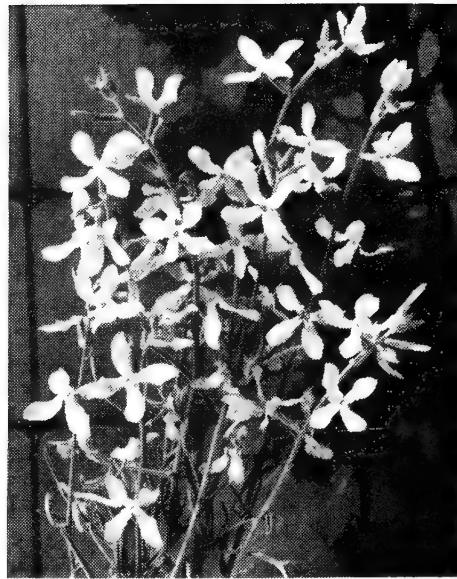
Giant Pacific Hybrids—World famous strain of immense double flowers on tall stems. Many new colors. Pkt. 25c.

Mixed—A fine mixture of large showy kinds in light and dark blue.

ENGLISH DAISY

(hp) Culture VI, 8"

Low plants with colorful double daisies in early spring. For beds, edges.



Evening-Scented STOCKS

EVENING SCENTED STOCKS

(a) Culture I or II, 15"

Matthiola bicornis—Small lilac colored flowers have a strong sweet odor that perfumes a large area in evening and early morning. Grown for its fragrance.

FOUR O'CLOCK—Mirabilis

(a) Culture III, 2'

Bushy plants covered with flowers of red, pink white, violet, and yellow. Flowers close during bright sunshine.

FOXGLOVE—Digitalis

(b) Culture VIII, 3'

Tall spikes of lovely thimble-shaped flowers of pink rose, and purple. Blooms second year.

GAILLARDIA—Blanket Flower

(a) Culture II, (hp) VI, 2'

Single, Mixed (p)—Large daisy flowers in many brilliant colors.

Double, Mixed (a)—Double flowers in wide range of showy colors.

GERANIUM

(p) Culture I or V, 2'

Zonale—Lovely geraniums that will bloom the first year if started early. Very interesting as there is a great variation in the color of the flowers. Pkt. 25c.



GEUM, Mixed

GEUM

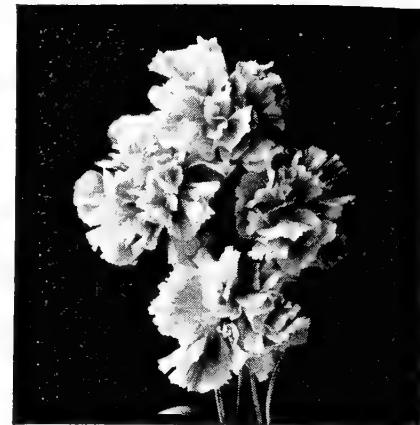
(hp) Culture VI, 1 1/2'

Mixed—Glowing Scarlet and Orange flowers. Bright green attractive foliage. Fine for edging.

GODETIA—Satin Flower

(a) Culture I or II, 2'

Double, mixed—Azalea-like flowers of many colors on bushy plants.



GODETIA, Double

GOLDEN ALYSSUM

(hp) Culture VI, 4-6"

Saxatile (hp)—Dwarf perennial. Golden flowers in earliest spring.

GOURDS, ORNAMENTAL

(a) Culture III, 12'

Mixed—Large and small kinds that will be useful for drying and all sorts of novelty items.

HOLLYHOCKS

(a) Culture II, 6-7'

Lilly's Mixed Colors—All colors in a fine mixture for tall effect. Many different shapes of flowers too, such as fringed, crinkled, etc.

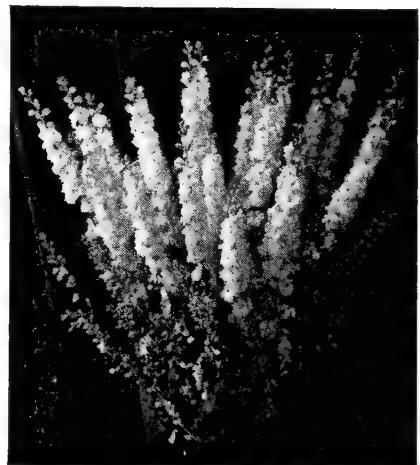
Indian Spring—Large semi-double flowers in a clear bright rose splashed with carmine. Very striking and lovely.

Double mixed—Large double flowers on tall spikes. Bloom in midsummer. Excellent for dry spots and backgrounds. Pkt. 25c.

LADY SLIPPER—Balsam

(a) Culture II, 1 1/2-2'

Mixed—Double Camellia-like flowers all summer on bushy plants.



LARKSPUR

LARKSPUR—Annual Delphinium

(a) Culture II or IV, 3'

Tall Rocket—Tall spikes of many crowded flowers. Brilliant showy, colors, ideal for cutting, or garden show.

LOBELIA

(a) Culture I or V, 4"

Emperor William—Compact little plants with showy gentian blue white eyed flowers. Ideal for borders or pots.

Sapphire—A trailing lobelia especially suited for window boxes, along terrace walls and similar places. Flowers are deep blue with a white eye. Blooms profusely.

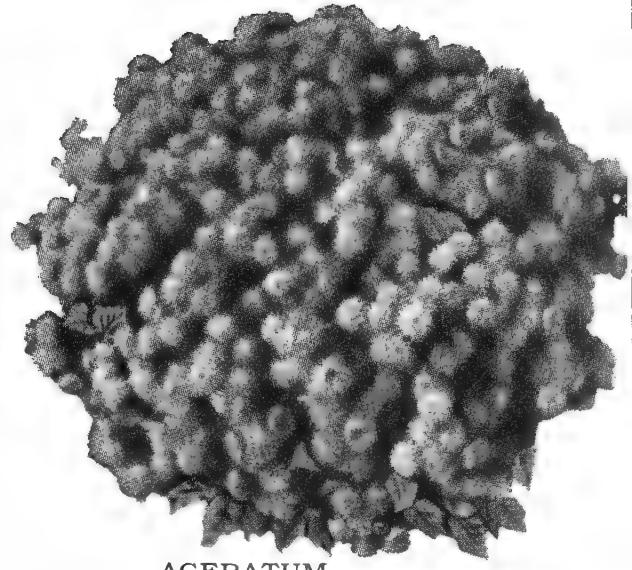
HOME GARDENING GUIDE

Flower Garden Planting Guide

KEY—For classification of flowers by purpose, location, etc. see the second column below. The meaning of the key letters in this column is as follows:

A—For hot, dry locations	H—For winter bouquets
B—For a succession of bloom	I—For fragrance
C—For shady locations	J—For window boxes
D—For poor soil	K—For vines
E—For edging	L—For backgrounds
F—For the rock garden	

	Height (inches)	Suitable for	Average Days to Germinate	Approx. Time to Bloom
AGERATUM	4-12	A B E F J	5-10	10 wks.
ALYSSUM, Sweet	4-6	A B D E F I J	5-10	6 wks.
ANTIRRHINUM	18-36	C I L	20-25	3 mos.
AQUILEGIA	18-30	C E F	15	3 mos.
BACHELOR BUTTON	36	A B C D E I	5-20	3 mos.
BALSAM	18-24	A D E	10-12	6 wks.
CALENDULA	18	B D	10-14	12 wks.
CAMpanula	18-24	C F L	8-15	10 wks.
CANDYTUFT	12	B C F I	5-10	10 wks.
CHRYSANTHEMUM	24-36	A B E	5-20	10 wks.
CELOSIA	12-36	C D E H	20-25	10 wks.
COSMOS	36-48	A B C L	5-15	10 wks.
COREOPSIS	24	A B D E	10-20	4 mos.
DAHLIA, Dwarf	14	B E F	10	4 mos.
DELPHINIUM	60	L	15-21	4 mos.
DIANTHUS	12	A E F I	5-10	3 mos.
ESCHSCHOLTZIA	12	A C D F	5-12	4 mos.
FOUR O'CLOCK	24	A D	5-10	4 mos.
GAILLARDIA	24	A D	15-20	3 mos.
GODETIA	24	C D	18-20	2 mos.
GYPSOPHILA	18-36	B H	15-20	10 wks.
HELICHRYSUM	36	B H	5-10	3 mos.
HOLLYHOCK	60	B L	5-20	10 wks.
KOCHIA	30	A E	15-18	
LARKSPUR	36	B C L	15-20	12 wks.
LOBELIA	4	C E J	10	12 wks.
MARIGOLD	6-36	A B D E	5-8	8 wks.
MIGNONETTE	12	B E I		4 mos.
MOON FLOWER	12 ft.	I K	5-8	5 mos.
MORNING GLORY	12 ft.	A K	5-8	4 mos.
NASTURTIUM	12-60	C D E F K	8-15	2-3 mos.
NICOTIANA	24-36	A C I	20-25	12 wks.
PANSY	8	C E F	10-15	12 wks.
PETUNIA	12-20	B D E F I J	18-20	12 wks.
PHLOX	12	A B C F I J	20-25	10 wks.
PORTULACA	6	A D E F I	18-20	6 wks.
SALVIA	36	A	15-25	4 mos.
SCABIOSA	24	A I	18-20	3 mos.
STOCKS	24	I	5-15	12 wks.
SCHIZANTHUS	36	C E	20-25	8 wks.
SWEET PEA	36	I K	15-20	12 wks.
SWEET WILLIAM	24	E F	10	12 wks.
VERBENA	8	E F I	8-10	12 wks.
WALLFLOWER	18	I	5-12	3 mos.
ZINNIA	12-30	A E F L	5-10	8 wks.



AGERATUM,
Little Dorrit, Blue



ESCHSCHOLTZIA,
California Poppy

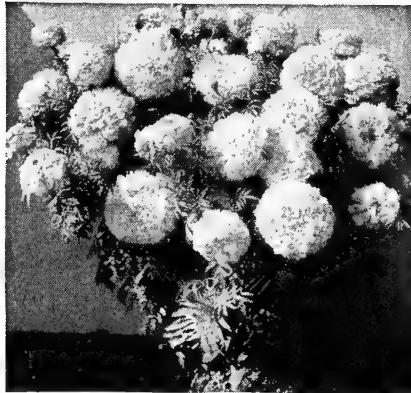


COSMOS,
Radiance

All Flower Seeds

10¢ PER PACKET

except where otherwise noted



MARIGOLD, Gigantea

MARIGOLDS

(a) *Culture I or II, 1½-3'*

Dwarf Double French Hybrids mixed—Compact plants with flowers in yellow, orange, mahogany, and bronze.

Sunset Giants, Gigantea—Huge dahlia-flowered strain. Shades of lemon and gold.

Guinea Gold—Large round flowers in a rich gold. Very popular.

MEXICAN FIREBUSH

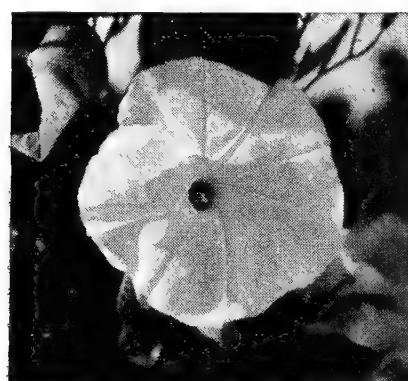
(a) *Culture III, 2½'*

Compact pyramid. Needs no trimming. Bright green foliage makes neat, quick hedge. Turns bright red in fall.

MIGNONETTE—Reseda

(a) *Culture III, 1'*

Low grower with tiny, white blooms that are very sweet scented. Grown especially for fragrance.



MOONFLOWER

MOONFLOWER

(a) *Culture VII, 15-20'*

Evening Glory—A large growing climber with dense foliage and large trumpet-like flowers of lavender blue. Flowers open during the evening and close soon after dawn.

Heavenly Blue—Sky-blue flowers on a tall, neat climber. Flowers close in bright sun. Exquisite on fences. Pkt. 15c.

MORNING GLORY—Ipomea

(a) *Culture III, V or VII, 13'*

Japanese Giants—These seeds will produce large vines covered with large



NASTURTIUM, Gleam

morning glories in an amazing variety of colors. Very showy and different.

Scarlett O'Hara—Large velvety scarlet flowers. Very showy.

NASTURTIUM

(a) *Culture III or V*

Single Mixed—Complete mixture of all colors in the well-known single type.

Tall Single Mixed—The old single type in the tall growers. All colors.

Golden Gleam—Large golden flowers. Double and fragrant.

Double Mixed Gleam Hybrids—All the striking colors of the famous Gleam strain. Large double flowers—tall strong plants—many beautiful colors.

NEMOPHILA—Baby Blue Eyes

(a) *Culture II, 6"*

Many cup-shaped sky-blue flowers on low spreading plant.



PANSY, Geneva Giants

PANSY

(hp) *Culture I or VI, 8"*

Geneva Giants—A selection of the famous Swiss Giants. Flowers are larger and in a wider range of showy colors. Useful for borders, beds, edging, and cutting. Prefers humus soil and partial shade. Pkt. 25c.



PETUNIA, Single Mixed

PETUNIA

(a) *Culture I or IV, 12"*

Single mixed—A mixture of choice varieties in a wide range of colors. Free-blooming. Ideal for beds and borders.

Giants of California mixed—A balanced mixture of all colors in large flowering size. Blooms are immense and exquisitely ruffled and fringed. Colors are rich. Pkt. 25c.

Alba—A clear white single variety for bedding.

Blue Bee—Rich blue violet color. Single flowers for bedding.

Rose King—Beautiful rose pink that is brilliant in its effect. Single flowers for bedding.

All Double—Lovely carnation-like flowers on foot high plants. A glorious shade of rose pink. Long blooming and free flowering. Pkt. 50c.

PHLOX

(a) *Culture II, 8-12"*

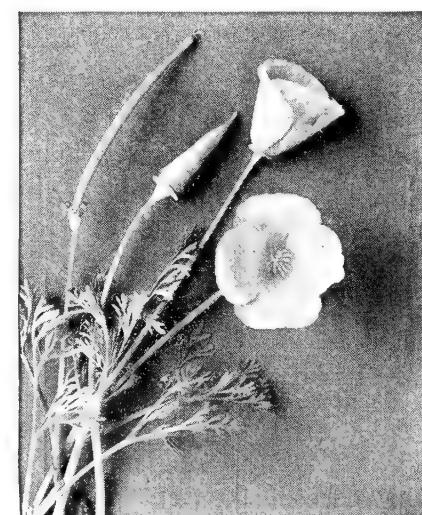
Lovely clusters of showy flowers on low plants from early spring on. Easily grown. Many splendid colors not found in perennial varieties.

PINKS

(a) *Culture I or VIII, 1'*

Single mixed—Fine mixture of colorful, sweet-scented, garden pinks. Fine for bouquets.

Heddensis—New tetraploid hybrids! Larger flowers longer stems, better growth. Many fine colors. Pkt. 15c.



California POPPY

HOW TO GROW FLOWERS

listed in this Garden Annual

The numbers, I to VIII, found with every flower listing refer to the following culture notes which give directions for growing all of the flowers we list.

In general, these elements are necessary for best results with all flowers: Loose, well-drained soil, a plentiful supply of organic matter, a good supply of plant food from a good complete fertilizer, adequate water to keep soil moist and care to remove weeds and check pests.

One of the important problems in the garden is that of maintaining a continuous show of bloom. This calls for the use of several different types of annuals, such as those that must be planted early to grow in cool weather (**Culture IV**) and those which bloom later in summer heat (**Culture I and II**). If some of the cool-weather annuals from **Group IV** are sown in mid-summer and kept well watered, they will grow slowly until the cooler days of fall start them into more active growth. These will produce late flowers. Quick-growing annuals from **Group II** may also be sown at intervals for a succession of bloom during the summer.

One way to lengthen the blooming period of annuals is to cut off all flowers as soon as they fade. Annuals complete their life span when seed is formed and frequently stop flowering as soon as the seed ripens. By preventing the seed from forming through removal of all old flowers, the plants are kept growing and blooming.

Culture I

These flowers need a long season and must be started indoors if a full blooming period is to be had. If early bloom is not important, they will bloom later in the summer when sown directly in the garden. Some gardeners sow both ways to obtain a succession of flowers.

When starting seedlings indoors, select a place with plenty of light. North or shaded windows may be too dark for best results. Cold frames are generally very good. The seed is planted in small boxes (or flats) that have good drainage and will fit the space you are going to use. Fill them with a mixture of 1/3 good soil, 1/3 sand and 1/3 humus such as peat. Press the soil down firmly and make small rows with the edge of a ruler or lath and slowly shake the seed from the packet into the rows. Sift a light covering of the soil mixture over the seed and moisten with a fine spray. Keep soil moist until the seeds have sprouted. Very fine seed such as that of petunias should be dusted carefully onto a smooth soil surface and covered with a pane of glass. Shade it with newspaper until the seeds sprout. These are best watered by setting the flat in a pan of water until the soil has become thoroughly dampened all the

way through. When the seedlings have formed the second true leaves, transplant them into other flats so the plants are about 2 1/2 inches apart. This will give them room to grow to good size before being set out. Expose gradually to outside conditions and plant outside after the weather is warm and settled. When sown directly outdoors, follow directions under **Culture II**.

Culture II

These are the quicker-growing annuals that can be sown directly in the garden and will bloom in time to make a good display for most of the summer. If wanted especially early, they should be started as directed under **Culture I**.

Some flower seedlings are rather delicate. Extra care in preparing the seed bed will pay dividends in better plants. Prepare soil with a liberal amount of complete fertilizer and organic matter and dig it in. Rake the surface until it is smooth and pulverized. Sow the seed at a depth equal to three times the diameter of the seed. Fine seed can be spread on the surface and pressed in without covering.

Keep soil moist by light spraying until the seedlings have formed the first true leaves. When they are large enough to handle, they may be transplanted to other parts of the garden.

Culture III

These flowers do not transplant well. They should be planted where they are to bloom.

Sow as soon as the weather begins to warm in the spring. **Otherwise the culture is the same as II.** Sow seed thinly or remove the smaller plants after they are up. These can be handled as pot-grown plants as in **Culture VII**.

Culture IV

These flowers are unusually hardy annuals that can withstand very cool weather. They are often sown late in fall so they can start growing the first warm days of spring. If not sown in fall, they should be planted as early in the spring as possible. Fall sowing gets the seedling job out of the way before the spring rush.

Culture V

These flowers, while garden subjects, are also useful for winter-flowering house plants. **For garden use, handle as in Culture II.** For winter flowering indoors, plant fairly late in the season and transplant into small pots as soon as they are large enough. Keep moving them to larger pots as roots fill the soil until they are finally in six-inch pots. Annuals in pots should have at least six hours of direct sunlight daily if they are to flower.

Culture VI

Perennials can be seeded at almost any time of the year. Best periods are early in the spring or in early summer when the rush of spring work is over. A cold frame or sheltered bed which can be shaded from the direct sun is best. Prepare soil thoroughly with plenty of organic matter. A loose, friable soil will produce a thick mat of roots so that the seedlings will transplant more easily. Perennial seedlings are rather weak growers needing extra care. In covering the drills in which the seeds are sown, use either pure, clean sand or a mixture of half sand and half peat. This prevents packing of the soil over the seeds. Always water with a fine spray.

As soon as the second leaves form, seedlings may be transplanted into their permanent position. Or, if more convenient, they may be left in the seed bed until the following spring. Under this



culture, only a few species will bloom the first year and they will not produce normal flowers until the following year. Planting earlier does increase the chances for flowers the first year. But, if it is more convenient, **Culture I may be used.** Delphinium seed is often started in August to take advantage of the cooler nights for the seed will not grow when the soil temperature is above 77 degrees.

Culture VII

These varieties need a longer growing season than can be given them outdoors. And because they do not transplant well, they must be started in pots and set out without disturbing the roots. **Otherwise Culture is the same I.** The use of plant bands allows you to set the seedlings out without disturbing the roots. The bands soon rot away and the seedlings will grow as though started in the garden.

If clay pots are used, the excessive drying can be avoided by placing the pots in a flat and filling the space between them with damp peat or vermiculite. Be sure to keep this material moist or it will draw moisture from the pots.

Culture VIII

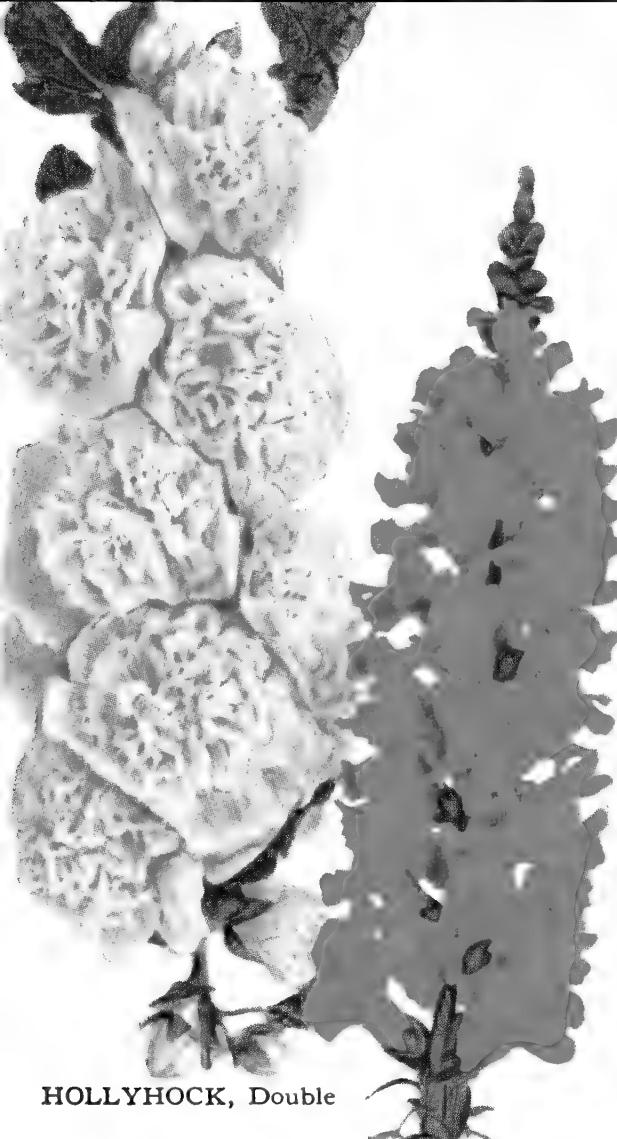
These flowers are biennials. They make a leafy growth the first year but do not flower. The leafy growth of the first year forms food for blooming the following year. The flowers appear the second year and then the plant dies.

This means that a continuous show from biennials must be provided by starting new plants every year to replace those that are flowering. Biennials are handled in the same way as perennials except that they are started early in the spring to allow the plant to store as much food as possible for the next year's bloom.

Many gardeners start biennials in the vegetable garden or special starting bed and then transplant the ones needed to the flower garden the following spring. During winter, biennials should be given the same treatment as perennials.

Pansies are tender perennials that are treated as annuals or biennials. When grown as annuals, they should be started indoors about six weeks before time for planting out in early spring. When grown as biennials, the seed is started in late summer and the plants carried over winter in protected spots where extremes of temperature and moisture are avoided. Mulching or the use of frames may be necessary in your particular garden. Pansies do best under conditions of constant, moderate moisture, partial shade and a humus-rich soil. Pinching off old flowers will prolong the flowering season.

HOME GARDENING GUIDE



HOLLYHOCK, Double

SNAPDRAGON,
Rustproof



SCABIOSA,
Blue Moon



ZINNIA,
Dahlia
Flowered
Crimson

Flowers for Shady Locations

Most annuals need plenty of sunlight, but there are a few which do fairly well in the shade, or with partial sun. The following are worth a trial in shady spots:

Bachelor Button	Candytuft
Nasturtium	Larkspur
Pansy	Lupine
Clarkia	Godelia
Pansy	Lobelia
Coreopsis	English Daisy
Lupine	Viola

Columbine

In the **Vine group**, those which often prosper in fairly shady places are **Cardinal Climber**, and **Morning Glory**.

Flowers for Poor Soil

Of course, the right answer to poor soil conditions is "Improve the soil!" But if you can't or don't want to do this, you can usually get fairly good results in poor soil with these:

Balsam	Marigold
California Poppy	Nasturtium
Zinnia	Petunia
Gaillardia	Portulaca
Godelia	Four O'Clock

Easiest Annuals to Grow

We are often asked to recommend annuals for growing without much care, particularly around summer cottages used only on week ends, or where the soil is poor. We suggest **Calendula**, **Gaillardia**, **Marigold**, **Petunia**, annual **Phlox**, **Scabiosa**, **Verbena** and **Zinnia**. These usually bloom profusely without care or extra watering, though some water applied when seed is sown will often insure germination.

For Successive Sowings

Some of the annuals which come into bloom quickly keep blooming for only a little while. If you want them in bloom through the season, make several successive sowings at two to four week intervals. Flowers in this class include:

Caliopsis	Gypsophila
Candytuft	Larkspur
Bachelor Button	Mignonette
Sweet Alyssum	Poppy

Annuals for Fall Bloom

While Petunias can be cut back to force new bloom, others can be replaced by sowing new seed late in June among the old plants. Try **Calendula**, **Candytuft**, **Eschscholtzia**, annual **Phlox**, **Sweet Alyssum**, and small flowered **Zinnias** for this purpose. These late-sown annuals will need extra watering to germinate and grow. The Alyssum and Candytuft often keep flowering along with the hardy Mums.

Annuals for Edging

Low growing annuals planted at the edge of a garden make it look neat and finished. The best plants for this purpose are **Sweet Alyssum**, **Ageratum**, **Lobelia**, **dwarf Marigold**, **Nasturtium**, **dwarf Petunias**, and **Zinnia linearis** or **mexicana**. Edging annuals should be

pinched back once to keep them especially low.

Annuals for Fragrance

We are often asked, "What annuals are really fragrant?" We recommend **Alyssum**, **Candytuft**, **Carnation**, **Mignonette**, **Gleam Nasturtiums**, **Petunia**, **Scabiosa**, **Stocks**, **Sweet Peas** and **Wallflower**.

Flowers for Hot, Dry Locations

In spots where the sun beats down mercilessly all day long, many flowers can not prosper. But some of the annuals can do well, even in these difficult locations. Here's a good list:

Sweet Alyssum	Petunia
Ageratum	Phlox, Annual
Bachelor Button	Poppy, California
Cosmos	Portulaca
Dianthus	Scabiosa
Dimorphotheca	Zinnia
Gaillardia	Four O'Clock
Marigold	Salvia

Perennials for hot locations are less plentiful, but you can usually do well with **Babysbreath**, **Perennial Aster**, **Sedum Acre**, **Statice**, and **Blanket Flower** (*Gaillardia*).

Flowers for Bouquets

Most of the garden flowers can be used in bouquets of some sort. However, some are so small that special miniature vases must be used. Others will need low saucers and must be used in special places. The following list includes the best ones for most uses in bouquets and flower arrangements:

Aster	Gypsophila
Bachelor Button	Larkspur
Calendula	Lupine
Chrysanthemum	Marigolds
Clarkia	Phlox
Coreopsis	Salpiglossis
Cosmos	Scabiosa
Delphinium	Statice
Gaillardia	Sweet Peas
Godelia	Zinnias

Flowers for Low Bowls

Many excellent flowers are neglected because of the stems are so short that they need low bowls or saucers to display. Or they may be floated on deeper containers. While they are a little hard to arrange, they are very fine for use on dinner tables, buffets, and in front of mirrors. They are beautiful and still do not cut off or hide any of the other decorations. Some of the best for this type of use are:

Carnation	Dianthus
Nasturtium	Lavatera
Petunia	Mignonette
Candytuft	Nemophila
Dwarf Marigold	Verbena
Dwarf Zinnia	Viola
Phlox	Pansy

For Winter Bouquets

Several flowers can be dried and used for winter decorations. The everlasting are best known but **Statice** and **Gypsophila** are also fine. **Celosia** will last a long time but is not as showy as the others.

HOME GARDENING GUIDE

A PROGRAM FOR GARDEN SANITATION

About 75% of the work and much of the damage caused by insects can be eliminated by a simple, regular program of sanitation. Preventive dusting or spraying is much easier than waging a losing battle against bugs when they appear. Usually, less than 30 minutes a week should be needed for a regular sanitation program for both flowers and vegetables.

Along with a regular program of insect control, plan on destroying weeds along the edges of your garden, the places where insects hide during the winter. If possible, control the weeds for a distance of at least 25 feet on all sides of the garden. Not only will this eliminate insect hiding places, but it will reduce the number of weed seeds that might otherwise blow onto your garden.

This program involves two new chemicals. Apply a 5% dust of D.D.T. to the grass and weeds about every three weeks, so that most insects that might otherwise move into the garden will be killed. So will mosquitoes, chiggers and harvest mites that can make gardening so unpleasant.

The regular use of 2,4-D will keep down all of the broadleaved weeds, without danger of poisoning animals, children or of damaging equipment with corrosive sprays. In using 2,4-D around flowers and vegetables, however, be extremely careful not to allow the spray to drift onto these, as most garden plants are as easy to kill with this material as the weeds.

Any spray that will kill grasses will also hurt the soil so that it

can't be used for growing plants for several years. If this is not objectionable, use one of the non-selective weed killers—and clear the ground of all vegetation (as on driveways, tennis courts, etc.) Ask us for details.

New ideas on garden layout

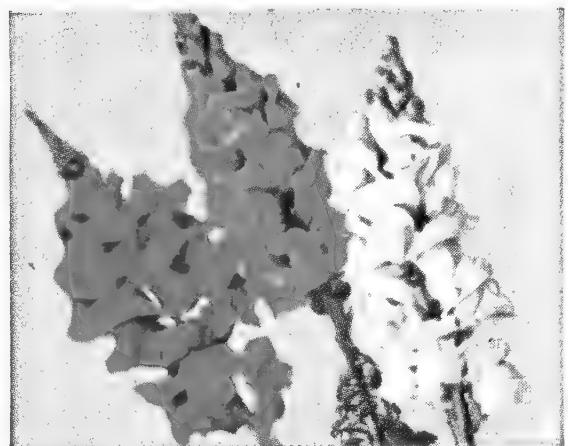
D.D.T. for pest control promises to change the whole scheme of garden layout. We can now divide vegetables into two groups—one to be dusted with D.D.T. and the other to be left undusted. The D.D.T. plot should be on the lee side so that wind will not drift from it into those which should not be dusted.

This puts the following vegetables on the side away from the wind—bush and pole beans, limas, beets unless you want to eat the thinnings as greens), carrots, sweet corn, eggplant, okra, onions, parsnips, peas, peppers, radishes, tomatoes and turnips (again, only if you don't eat the greens).

Facing the wind should be the vegetables not to be dusted, including Brussels sprouts, cauliflower, Chinese cabbage, collards, cucumber, endive, kale, kohlrabi, lettuce, muskmelon, parsley, pumpkin, rhubarb, spinach, squash, Swiss chard and watermelon. In general, rows get better distribution of sunshine if they run north and south. If this arrangement isn't necessary, better put corn and other tall crops to the north of the shorter crops. Sweet corn should not be planted in one or two long rows, but in several short rows.



ASTER, Wilt-resistant



SNAPDRAGON (Antirrhinum), Mixed



AQUILEGIA (Columbine), Mixed



PYRETHRUM, Painted Daisy



PINKS (Dianthus), Single Mixed

QUICK-FIGURING CHART FOR DILUTIONS

• With Liquid Materials •

Strength	Use to make 1 qt.	Use to make 1 gal.	Use to make 5 gals.	Use to make 25 gals.
1-100	2½ tspns.	10 tspns.	12 tbsps.	1 qt.
1-200	1 tspn.	5 tspns.	6¼ tbsps.	1 pt.
1-400	½ tspn.	2½ tspns.	3 tbsps.	8 oz.
1-500	½ tspn.	2 tspns.	2½ tbsps.	6 oz.
1-600	1-3 tspn.	1¾ tspns.	2 tbsps.	5 oz.
1-800	¼ tspn.	1¼ tspns.	6 tspns.	4 oz.
1-1000	¼ tspn.	1 tspn.	5 tspns.	3 oz.

4 tspns. equal 1 tbsps.; 2 tbsps. equal 1 oz.; 16 ozs. equal 1 pt.

• With Powdered Materials •

Rate per 100 gals.	Use to make 1 qt.	Use to make 1 gal.	Use to make 5 gals.	Use to make 25 gals.
1 lb.	1 tspn.	1 tbsps.	4 tbsps.	4 oz.
2 lb.	1¾ tspns.	1¾ tbsps.	8 tbsps.	12 oz.
3 lb.	2-2-3 tspns.	2-2-3 tbsps.	2½ oz.	1¼ lb.
5 lb.	4½ tspns.	4½ tbsps.	4 oz.	1½ lb.
6 lb.	5 1-3 tspns.	5 1-3 tbsps.	4¾ oz.	8 oz.

Measures are for material weighing the same as flour. For heavier materials use less. Weigh if possible. Strain before using.

All Flower Seeds

10¢ PER PACKET

except where otherwise noted

POPPY

(a) *Culture III, IV, (hp) VI, 1½-3'*
Iceland mixed—Excellent perennial for borders and rock gardens. Large colorful flowers from attractive tufts of ferny foliage.

Shirley, mixed—The easily grown, lovely annual poppy. Many bright colors. Grows easily and self-sows.

California Poppy—Mixed

Large single poppy-like flowers in many showy colors. Fern-like leaves.

California Poppy, yellow—The famous golden poppy of the California hills. Easily grown.

PORTRULACA, Moss Rose

(a) *Culture II, 6"*

Low creeping plant with large brilliant rose-like flowers in a wide range of bright colors. Thrives in light soil and sunny situation. Excellent for covering bare ground in dry situations.

PYRETHRUM

(hp) *Culture VI, 24-30"*

Painted Daisy—Hardy plants with ferny foliage and daisy-like flowers in many shades of white, pink, and rose. Very attractive in the hardy border. Pkt. 25c.

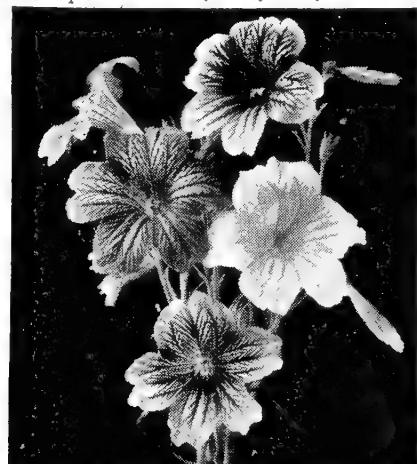


RUSSELL LUPINE

LUPINE

(hp) *Culture III or VII, 3'*

Russell Mixed—Finest of all the lupines! Brilliant colors in long, strong spikes of pea-shaped flowers. Pkt. 25c.



SALPIGLOSSIS

SALPIGLOSSIS—Painted Tongue

(a) *Culture III, 30"*

Mixed—Large petunia-like flowers of rich velvety colors, usually veined with gold. Striking!

SALVIA—Scarlet Sage

(a) *Culture I, 2-3'*

The well-known Scarlet Sage that is a blaze of vivid scarlet in summer. Free bloomer of medium height. Pkt. 25c.



SCABIOSA

SCABIOSA—Mourning Bride, Pincushion Flower

(a) *Culture III or IV, 2'*

Blue Moon—Large double flowers of deep lavender blue, wiry stems. Pkt. 15c.

Mixed—All the lovely colors of the Scabiosa group. Very showy.

SHASTA DAISY

(hp) *Culture VI, 12"*

Alaska—Large white flowers for a long blooming season. Hardy and dependable. Pkt. 15c.

SCARLET FLAX—Linum

(a) *Culture III, (hp) VI, 1-2'*

Scarlet (a)—Bright red flowers in a constant succession all summer. Fine for edging.

SCARLET RUNNER BEAN

(a) *Culture II, 10-12'*

A rapid growing vine that has masses of bright scarlet flowers followed by long green pods that may be used as green shell beans. Gives a brilliant screen effect and adds to the vegetable variety too.

SCATTER GARDEN

(a) *Culture II*

A mixture of choice varieties to give a succession of fine blooms for the whole season. Sure to delight you and introduce you to many new flowers. Pkt. 25c.

SCHIZANTHUS—Butterfly-Flower

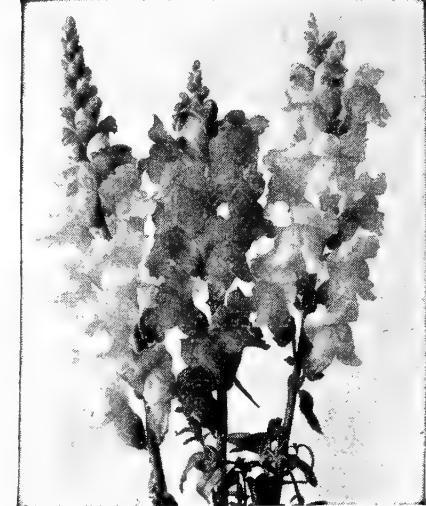
(a) *Culture II or IV, 1½'*

Mixed—Small flowers shaped like multi-colored butterflies. Delicate cut-leaves. Free flowering.

SIBERIAN WALLFLOWER

(hp) *Culture I, II or VI, 16"*

Cheiranthus—Dazzling spikes of bright orange flowers. Excellent for rock gardens and massing beds. Best to sow more every year as the plants tend to die out from overblooming.



SNAPDRAGON

SNAPDRAGON, Antirrhinum

(hp) *Culture I, II, IV or VI, 12-30"*

Bedding Mixed—A mixture of many colors. Plants are short and branching ideal for massing in beds. Good for cutting.

Rustproof mixed—Ideal for cutting. The long strong stems make beautiful floral arrangements. This mixture contains some of the most spectacular colors in the Snapdragons. Give rich soil, and enjoy profuse blooms.

STOCKS—Gilliflower

(a) *Culture I or IV, 1-2'*

Mixed—Excellent double flowers on tall stems. Many bright colors.

SWEET ALYSSUM

(a) *Culture II, 4-6"*

Little Gem—A fine little plant for edging. Tiny snow white flowers cover the plant for weeks. Easily grown. Blooms in a few weeks from seed.



STRAWFLOWER

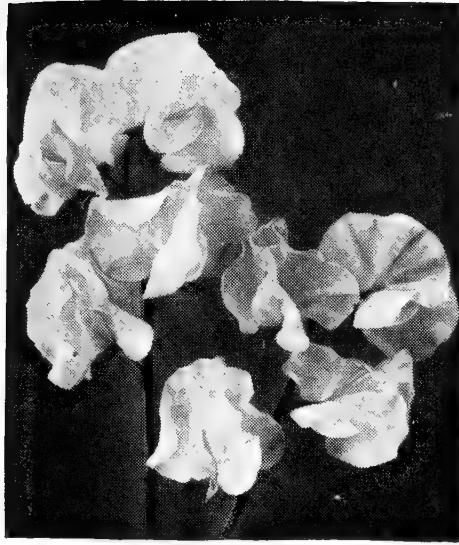
STRAWFLOWER, Helichrysum

(a) *Culture II, 4'*

A fine flower for drying for winter use. Plants branch freely and have lovely bright colored flowers with straw textured flowers which dry naturally and last indefinitely.

FLOWER SEED SPECIALS

See page 2 for Lilly's famous collections of Sweet Peas and Nasturtiums. These are popular for containing the best in varieties for the home garden. Beautify and enrich your garden with these special offers.



SWEET PEAS

SWEET PEAS, Mixed

(a) Culture III, 3-5'

Orchid Flowered Spencer mixed—A complete blend of all colors in the popular Spencer strain. For those who want all colors.

Burpee mixed—A choice blend of colors from the leading sweet pea specialist in the world. Many new and unusual colors. Fine for garden or cutting. Pkt. 15c.

Fluffy Ruffled mixed—A colorful blend of a new strain with ruffled and wavy petals. Has an appearance of many double flowers. A lovely and distinct type of sweet pea for garden or bouquets.

Cuthbertson, mixed—A new strain originated to flower all summer long. Heat resistant. Large flowers in many showy colors. An outstanding development. Pkt. 25c.

SWEET PEAS, Selected Colors

These are the best of many varieties tested by us. Each is the leader in its color. These are the famous Orchid Flowering Spencer type.

Ambition—A large flowered, fragrant variety with clear deep **lilac-lavender** flowers. A favorite.

Damask Rose—Numerous exhibition type blooms and heavy foliage make this outstanding. The color is a glorious **cerise-rose**.

Gleneagles—Long stemmed flowers of a beautiful **silvery blue**.

Loch Lomond—A new variety in a striking shade of **mahogany**.

Picture—A beautiful flower in a dainty **cream pink** shading to apricot.

Pirate Gold—A new variety in a fine rich **deep orange** color.

Red Boy—The large beautiful flowers borne on sturdy stems are a deep rich **crimson**.

Sextet Queen—A free bloomer producing many **glistening white** frilled flowers.

Shirley Temple—An early blooming large flowered variety. Flowers are a beautiful **clear pink**.

Smiles—A vigorous grower with waved blooms of a **salmon-shrimp pink**.

Welcome—The large blooms are a brilliant **orange scarlet**.

What Joy—Heavily waved blooms in a lovely **primrose yellow** with creamy shadings. Deepest of the yellows.

SWEET SULTAN

(a) Culture II or IV, 2½'

Mixed—Lovely colorful thistle shaped flowers. Easily grown.

SWEET WILLIAM—Dianthus

Barbatus

(hp) Culture VI, 1½-2'

Single—Lovely single pinks in large flat clusters. Fine for cutting.

VERBENA

(a) Culture I, 8"

Mixed—Huge flower clusters, all colors. Ideal for beds and borders. Pkt. 15c.

VIOLA

(hp) Culture VI, 10-12"

Cornuta—Sometimes called tufted pansies. Flowers are like miniature pansies. Plants have a tufted habit. Ideal for rock gardens and partially shaded spots.

VIRGINIA STOCKS—Malcomia

(a) Culture II, 10"

A fine plant for edging, massing and cutting. Grows quickly and blooms for weeks. Flowers in rose and white have veins of deeper colors.

WALLFLOWER

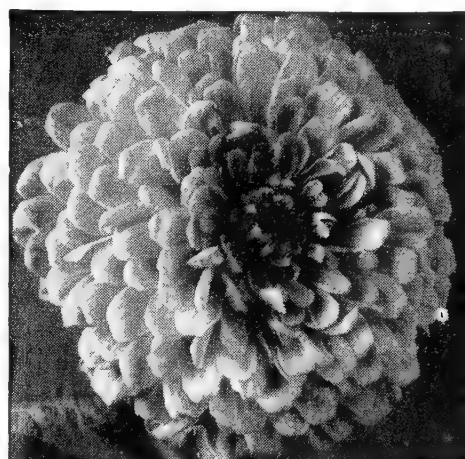
(a) Culture I or V, 1½"

Mixed—Blood-red and yellow flowers. Resemble single stocks. Early and fragrant.

WILD FLOWER GARDEN

(a) Culture II or III, ½-3'

Old fashioned flowers in a fine mixture for all season flowering. Sow thinly and enjoy continuous flowers and delightful surprises. These are not wild flowers of the fields but a selection of garden flowers that gives a "wild" garden look when planted in a border. A good way to get acquainted with some of the unusual kinds of garden flowers.



ZINNIA, Dahlia-Flowered

ZINNIA

(a) Culture I or II, 12-30"

Double Giant mixed—A mixture of the largest and finest varieties in the large zinnias. Flowers are massive, well formed and brilliantly colored. Fine for the garden or for cutting.

Fantasy mixed—Shaggy flowers are graceful and interesting. The medium size flowers are distinctly different and come in a range of colors from the brightest to the softest.

Dahlia Flowered mixed—Huge flowers with broad overlapping petals. Includes a great range of vivid colors.

Dahlia Flowered Crimson—A rich crimson. Best of the red shades. Mammoth blooms.

Dahlia Flowered Oriole—An immense flower of orange and gold colors.

Dahlia Flowered Purple—A rich deep reddish purple. Striking.

Dahlia Flowered deep pink—A fine rose pink that is a favorite.

Lilliput or Pompon mixed—Dwarf growers with many flowers of miniature size and shape. Free blooming. Many fine colors.

Transplanting

DON'T assume that transplanting is worth doing for itself alone. Transplanting is like an operation to a human being: the plant must recover from post-operative shock before it can take hold and start growing again. The only value in transplanting is that it allows you to use larger plants—important in short seasons. If there is ever any question as to whether to direct-seed or to transplant, always direct-seed unless quicker maturity is a factor. Even tomatoes, the crop most often transplanted, will usually produce as quickly from seed sown in the open as they will from transplants, which must grow new roots before they can begin growing again.

DO use good seedlings if you must transplant. They should be medium green in color, not too tall, and the leaves should be free from spots or dead areas. Avoid seedlings that are reddened or purplish in color, or show signs of yellowing except in the case of celery plants, which can be quite yellow and still be good.

If you want to grow your own transplants to get healthy stock, follow these directions:

DON'T BEGIN too soon, unless you have a greenhouse or light hotbed and can give the seedlings plenty of room. For most vegetables, 6 to 7 weeks is time enough to allow between seeding and transplanting. Most homes are too dark, so don't try to grow seedlings unless you can do it in a sunny window that gets direct sunshine for at least six hours. Fill shallow boxes (flats) with a mixture of 1/3 good garden soil, 1/3 clean sand and 1/3 compost, leaf mould or other well-rooted organic matter. Make very shallow rows or furrows with the edge of a ruler or a wood lathe, 3" apart. Sow seeds in these rows 1" apart in the row. For most plants, a temperature of 70 degrees is a good compromise.

DON'T let your soil dry out, and don't let it be soggy. Spray lightly two or three times a day, using an atomizer or bulb sprinkler. When the best seedlings can be selected, thin out to stand 2" to 3" apart. Before transplanting into the garden, withhold water for 2 or 3 days. In transplanting, set the plants firmly by pressing on both sides of the stem with forefinger and thumb. If not firmed thoroughly, seedling may be killed by being hung with an air space underneath.

Always try to save as many leaves and roots as possible. Scientific tests show that it is better to allow the transplant to wilt slightly than to remove leaves to prevent that wilting. Removing leaves slows up manufacture of plant food that will help plant recover. Liberal watering should prevent wilting.

After Transplanting

As soon as the garden has been planted, water thoroughly but gently with a fine spray. This, by the way, is the only time we **sprinkle** a garden; once the plants are established, any watering should give the soil a good soaking. If a crust forms after watering, break this by working with a hoe or cultivator on both sides of the row.

How? When?**HOME GARDENING GUIDE****Where? Why?****COMPOSTING**

The compost heap is a "must" for the permanent garden. Select a spot behind a shed or otherwise hidden (if your garden is in the open) and spread out your garden wastes over this area in a layer six inches deep. Use weeds, old vegetable and flower plants, vegetable waste from the kitchen and lawn clippings. Trimmings from lawn edging are particularly valuable.

On each six inch layer, sprinkle a little lime and a liberal amount of a good mixed fertilizer. The fertilizer will feed the bacteria that cause the vegetable wastes to decay. Then apply a layer of good garden soil over the lime and fertilizer. Repeat until the pile is two feet high. Wet down if rain doesn't fall.

In six months all weed seeds and other vegetable matter will be broken down by the bacteria into a rich home made "manure" that will go a long ways towards making yours a perfect soil.

You need not waste the space used for the heap, since cucumbers, melons and squashes never grow as well as when planted in shallow depressions in the compost heap.

"Long-pull" Fertilizers

It is profitable to apply long-lasting fertilizer to the permanent garden.

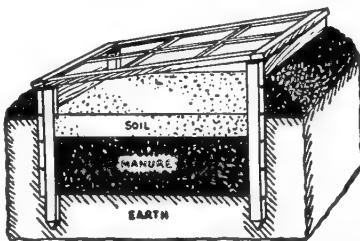
For instance, superphosphate or bone meal may last for ten or fifteen years before they are fully consumed. Also, potash such as muriate or sulfate of potash lasts a long time without washing away. Use fertilizers liberally on the permanent garden—it pays.

Lime is also a "long-pull" fertilizer if it is applied in the form of crushed or pulverized limestone and not as the more soluble slaked or quick limes. Any limestone used should be especially prepared for agricultural use, as other kinds may be too coarse to do any good.

Hotbeds and Cold Frames

Normally, these do not pay if used only for growing seedlings, but the advanced gardener will find them useful for protecting plants in fall, for storing winter vegetables or for growing lettuce and radishes until long after they are available in the open garden.

These should be located on the south side of a hedge, fence or building to break the wind, and must have at least six hours of direct sunshine during the day.



Pit should be 24" deep. Fill to top with fresh strawy horse manure and press down six inches. Set frame over manure and fill around outside and inside to level of ground. Add three inches of sifted soil inside frame. Heap leaves or straw around outside to conserve heat.

If manure is not available, dried leaves or chopped straw may be used by adding a handful of ammonium nitrate or ammonium sulfate to each bushel of leaves. This will not, however, generate as high a heat as manure.

As soon as frame is in place, water well, insert thermometer in soil and cover with sash, airing daily until thermometer drops below 65 degrees. This is time to plant tomatoes and peppers. For cabbage, cauliflower, etc., wait until thermometer drops below 50 degrees.

flower, broccoli and kohlrabi, allow thermometer to go below 75 degrees.

On sunny days ventilate thoroughly, but even on cloudy days a crack of air may be needed to get rid of ammonia odor.

Drainage

Low, wet spots will produce better crops if drained by tiling. Oftentimes an open trench leading water away from a low spot can be filled with crushed stone or gravel and will perform as well as more elaborate tiling.

Or the problem may be one of too much drainage—a steep slope that allows water to run off so rapidly that it causes washing or erosion. Remember that not only does surface washing carry off soil, but it also carries with it the valuable soluble plant foods as well. Grading and terracing may be too costly for most gardens, but oftentimes a simple plank set on edge will control the rush of water and hold back soil and plant foods.

Garden Sanitation

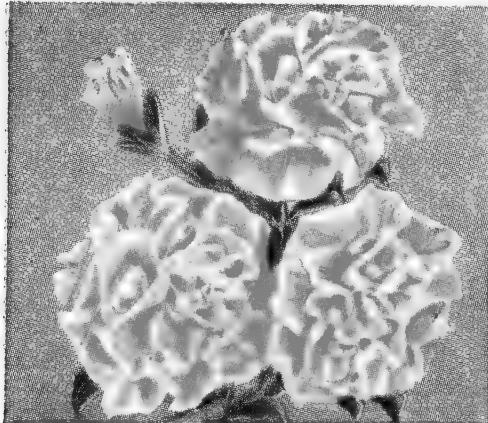
Regular sanitation measures in the garden will reduce the number of pests and weeds that you will have to battle. Sanitation means the removal of all dead plants and weeds and the preventative treatment of the garden with regular spraying to kill the pests before they become serious. Remember that pest and weed control should extend about 25 feet around the garden to reduce the spread of them to the garden. Don't Sprinkle—Irrigate.

Don't Sprinkle—Irrigate

What we are after is a long, slow soaking of the soil so that water penetrates to a depth of several inches.

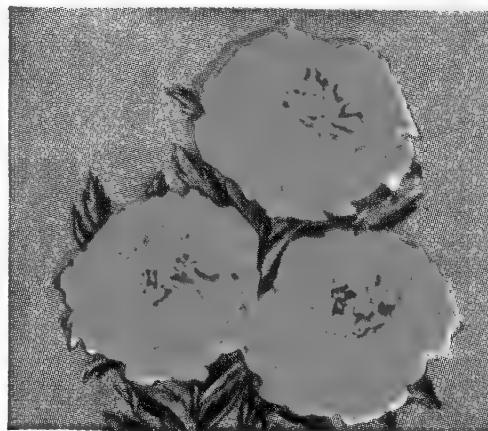
Water should always be applied so that the roots will be lured downwards rather than upwards as is the case when only the surface is moistened. Properly done watering need not be repeated oftener than once or twice a week.

In all the world, NO FINER FLOWER SEEDS THAN OURS!

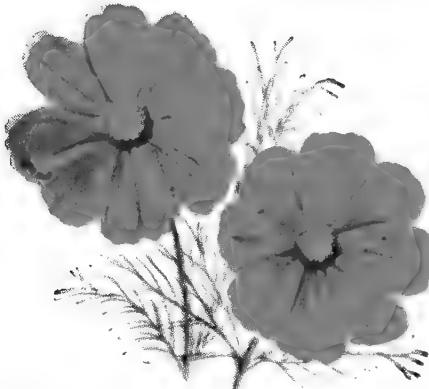


PETUNIA, All Double

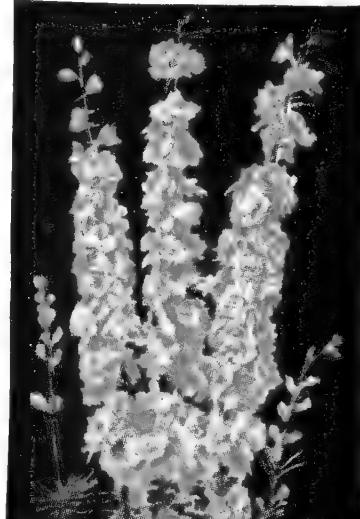
You may search the land over, but you cannot find flower seeds any better than those we sell! We can give you this absolute assurance because we sell only the tested seeds of the best growers . . . and we always make sure they are fresh, new crop seeds.



MARIGOLD, Guinea Gold



COSMOS, Dazzler



LARKSPUR, Tall Rocket



PETUNIA, Rose King

GARDEN SUPPLIES

We don't have any monopoly on the Garden Supplies we sell. Quite a few of them can be bought in other stores, too.

But good gardeners still prefer to buy here, because this is a real garden store. Here every transaction is a friendly deal between gardeners. Here we try our best to deliver something more than just merchandise.

That's because we're a real garden supply store—and proud of it! Come in and talk it over with us.

Plant and Pot Labels—For marking plants, seed flats, etc.; four, five, six, ten and twelve inch.

Wired Tree Labels—3½ inch, copper, wired.

Pea Twine—For tying vines without bruising, very strong, 4 ply, Security Grade.

Raffia—Natural palm fibre for tying plants, bunching vegetables, weaving and basketry. In 1 and 2 lb. hanks.



Swaggerette Garden Gloves—Soft and pliable leather, durable, washable, in

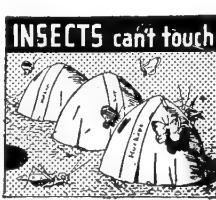
TWIST-EMS

The handy plant tie



TWIST-EMS—strong, waterproof, dark-green, sunfast, "invisible" tapes with wire reinforcing—protect stems, permanently support annuals, perennials, vines, shrubs and vegetables. Save time and money. Grand for arranging flowers, tying bouquets. Millions used. Buy today. Box of 125 (8 in. long)

Place HOTKAPS—patented paper hot-houses—over seeds or plants. Complete protection from destructive FROSTS, STORMS AND INSECTS. Ripen crops 3 weeks earlier; increase yield 18% to 51%. Maintain perfect mulch. Millions used by successful growers every season. Easy to set.



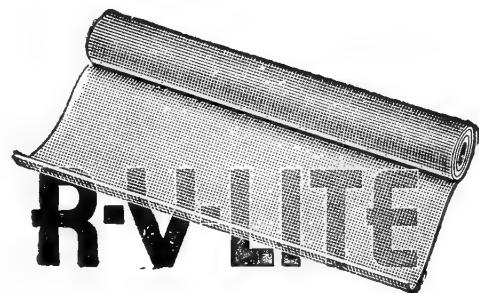
Germaco

HOTKAPS
A GERMACO PRODUCT

sizes for men and women. Afford complete protection from dirt, scratches, bruises and stains.

Smoothie Lawn Rake—Rustproof aluminum, full 18 inch spread, wide flexible tines, sweeps clean without gouging or clogging. Light and sturdy, easy to handle.

Grass Catcher—Excellent quality duck, solid colored. Heavy aluminum bottom. Will fit mowers from 12 to 16 inches.



R-V-LINE
The all-purpose
window material

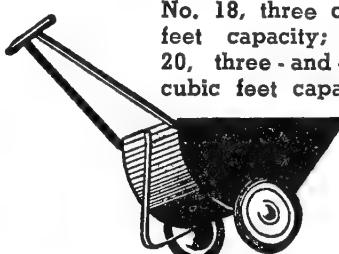
Gives you a choice of cotton, plastic or wire reinforcement. Transparent, flexible, tough, insulating, weatherproof, shatterproof, light weight, easy to clean, easy to install. For poultry houses, hot and cold bed frames, sunporches, farm buildings, greenhouses, garages, tool sheds, workshops, sky lights, storm doors and windows, scaffold protection, home accessories.

For a thousand odd jobs

MASTERS HANDICART

Sturdily constructed sheet metal body, disc wheels, 10 inch rubber tires, solid steel axle. Perfectly balanced, handles easily, no lifting necessary, merely tip down to load.

Made in two sizes: No. 18, three cubic feet capacity; No. 20, three-and-a-half cubic feet capacity.



Protect your Garden and Fruit with
SCARE-AWAY

the Modern Scarecrow

Completely new way to scare away birds, animals.

Flashes of reflected light and the crackle and rattle of shiny, bright aluminum drives out the pests! Amazingly effective—and so easy to hang among plants, trees, shrubs—wherever you need protection. (Made by Donaxe Co., Portland, Ore.)



25c per package of 10
4 pkgs. postpaid, \$1.

TEST YOUR SOIL!

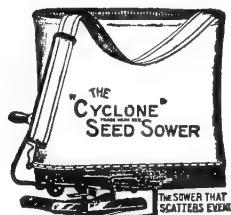
SUDSBURY SOIL TEST KITS

Jr. Professional Model

Raise finer flowers and vegetables—the fancier's guide to prize-winning blooms. Shows kinds and amounts of fertilizers your soil needs—also whether lime is needed (pH) and how much. Easy-to-use—no knowledge of chemistry needed. Complete equipment, instructions and solutions for 50 tests for nitrogen, phosphorus, potash, acidity. **4.75** Only



Home Garden Model—Makes 20 tests. \$2.50
Horticultural Model—Makes 150 tests. \$12.50
DeLuxe Professional Model—Most economical to use. Lifetime hardwood chest. \$22.50

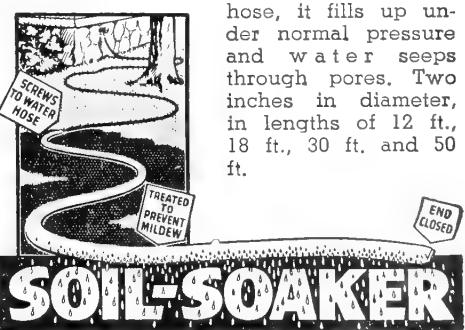


New
Improved
CYCLONE
SOWER

Fits comfortably over shoulder. New improved model, accurate, portable seeder, broadcasts quickly and evenly, saves labor. Provided with automatic feed adjustment, which stops or starts flow of seed instantly, can be regulated to sow any amount per acre. Capacity about half bushel.

For deep soaking

Soil Soaker—A simple device for deep soaking that puts water right in the soil at plant roots. Made of porous, mildew resistant canvas. Attached to a garden hose, it fills up under normal pressure and water seeps through pores. Two inches in diameter, in lengths of 12 ft., 18 ft., 30 ft. and 50 ft.



SOIL-SOAKER

As every gardener knows, good seed alone can't make a successful garden. No matter how good the seed, it needs proper feeding. Like any living thing, it must be nourished.

As seeds men, we do everything in our power to bring you the finest of seeds. We select seeds with the right heritage, with the inborn qualities that are needed to win out in the battle every growing thing must fight.

But once our good seed is in your hands, the rest is up to you! So—in your plans to get the best possible results from our good seed, consider carefully the information on plant feeding which we give you here.

Actually, plant feeding nowadays is a rather simple, easy job. While plants need many different elements of food for best growth, all these elements can be provided by one complete balanced plant food such as Morcrop. Without odor or muss, the modern balanced plant food takes care of all the usual plant needs of the garden—and does it inexpensively.

As to the questions of "how, when, where and why"—most of the information you need can be told in a few words. The basic routine of plant feeding for the home garden and lawn is this:

For LAWNS:

Follow these 3 steps . . .

1. Check to see that grass is dry!

2. Apply evenly 4 pounds of complete plant food per 100 feet of area, either with a spreader or by hand.
3. Soak the plant food into the ground immediately after applying.

If water is not available merely work the plant food off blades of grass with back of rake. NOTE: If plant food is applied early, before growth starts, steps 1 and 3 do not apply. Spring rains work the plant food into the soil. A light feeding three times a year—early Spring, early Summer and Fall—will give a thick carpet of grass.

For FLOWERS, VEGETABLES, BERRIES . . .

Apply complete plant food at the rate of 4 pounds per 100 square feet of area before seeding or setting plants. For established perennials apply around plants or along both sides of row early in Spring and at six to eight week intervals.

For TREES . . .

Make a series of holes 12 to 18 inches deep with a 2" soil auger or a pointed stick under the drip of the branches. Figure the plant food need per tree by measuring diameter four feet from the ground and allowing 3 pounds of complete plant food per inch of diameter. Fill holes with a

mixture of half plant food and half soil or sand. * * *

As to your choice of plant food:

We recommend MORCROP because of its unexcelled balance and its long record of unfailing reliability in Northwest soils.

For ACID-LOVING PLANTS . . .

Rhododendrons, Azaleas, Camellias and similar acid-loving plants must have regular fertilizing if they are to remain healthy and produce the best, most brilliant bloom. Most fertilizers, however, do not contain the right elements for these plants or may have an abundance of lime that is highly injurious to them. *Lilly's Acid-Morcrop was designed especially for acid-soil plants.*

LILLY'S ACID MORCROP is manufactured after the time tested scientific formula of Dr. Robert Gatke. It produces the exact type of acid reaction in the soil necessary for abundant, healthy growth and luxuriant flowering of our native and imported acid-soil plants.

Apply ACID MORCROP at the rate of $\frac{1}{4}$ pound (about a full handful) per square yard. Scatter evenly in a wide band directly under the tips of the branches. Rake the surface only slightly after application because the feeding roots are close to the surface and should not be disturbed. Feed in the Spring and just after blooming.

MORCROP

COMPLETE FERTILIZER
WITH AN ORGANIC BASE

For Northwest Garden Success

Morcrop's famous 5-6-8 formula is the complete fertilizer with an organic base developed through hundreds of soil analyses especially for soils of this region through Lilly's more than 60 years of scientific agricultural research in the Northwest. Morcrop offsets the lack of necessary elements in the Northwest soils . . . supplies the nourishment essential to root growth; sturdy, long-lasting blooms; full-flavored vegetables and healthy, green lawns. Morcrop is the best for the Northwest because it is made right here for the Northwest! It is formulated with an organic base for lasting results in the soil.

5 lbs.....	40c	10 lbs.....	75c
25 lbs.....	\$1.50	50 lbs.....	\$2.50
100 lbs.....	\$4.40		

(PRICES SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE)



ANOTHER



PRODUCT
FOR
BETTER
GARDENING

PLANT FOODS

Aluminum Sulphate—A material used in creating acid soils necessary for successful culture of azaleas, rhododendrons and similar plants.

Bone Meal—All-purpose fertilizer, rich in the two principal plant foods—nitrogen and phosphoric acid.

Buffalo Bone Compost—Brought from the old Montana Indian buffalo hunting grounds. This bone meal is more readily assimilated by lawn and plants than the common bone meal by-product of packing house operation. Through the years it has decomposed to a rich brown color and therefore does not have to go through the decomposition process in the soil before it is of any plant food value.

Sulphate of Ammonia—A reasonably priced quick source of nitrogen. Most often used to "green" lagging lawns.

Hydrated Lime—Sweetens sour soil for lawns and clover. Is used as a reducer and in combination of many insecticides; for whitewash, deodorizing.

Lime Flour—A stronger source of calcium than Hydrated Lime, used for sweetening sour soils.

Nitrate of Soda—Very quick source of nitrogen. Hastens maturity of crops. Should not be applied until plants are well above ground.

Lilly's Process Dried Sheep Manure, 100% Organic—Both insulates and fertilizes the soil in one application. Free from weed seeds and inert matter. Unexcelled as flower, vegetable and shrub mulch and fertilizer.

Peat Moss—Fine for garden mulch, as it conserves moisture. When incorporated in the soil, it promotes growth and supplies humus, which is very essential for growing plants. Fine winter protection for lawns; also as a mulch on strawberry, perennial beds, roses, evergreens etc.

PLANTABBS help grow better potted plants, flowers, vegetables

Feed them PLANTABBS. If you don't get healthy plants and flowers, and a greater yield of finer vegetables, you get your money back.

PLANTABBS are clean, odorless, highly concentrated PLANT FOOD TABLETS which help produce sturdy stems, luxuriant leaves, strong roots and gorgeous blooms. 25c, 50c, \$1.00 & \$3.50 size boxes.

Fullon's
PLANTABBS

PLANT FOOD TABLETS PLUS B1

Gypsum—A soil conditioner used to correct alkaline soil conditions.

Muriate of Potash—A primary source of potash used to correct a potash deficiency in the soil.

Super Phosphate—Aids plant nutrition and assists the plant to assimilate other ingredients. An efficient fertilizer element for lettuce, truck crops, cereal crops and alfalfa.

Flo Morcrop—A soluble complete plant food, designed for easy efficient application of plant food elements. An excellent transplant and booster solution. In its water soluble form it goes right to the roots where it is readily assimilated by the plant.



Grows bigger, better house plants, flowers, vegetables, lawns, and trees in poorest soil—even in sand, cinders or water. Results sure. Doesn't burn. Clean, odorless, soluble powder. 1 oz. makes 6 gallons.

	Retail
1 oz. pkt. (packed 72 to case)	10c
3 oz. can (packed 36 to case)	25c
7 oz. can (packed 24 to case)	50c
1 lb. can (packed 12 to case)	\$ 1.00
10 lb. drum, makes 1000 gals.	8.00
25 lb. drum, makes 2500 gals.	15.00
50 lb. drum, makes 5000 gals.	25.00
100 lb. drum, makes 10,000 gals.	40.00

COMPO
turns garden refuse into organic manure

Don't burn or discard garden refuse!

Leaves, weeds, vines, grass clippings, etc., can be converted into rich organic manure and turned back to soil for enrichment when treated with Compo the improved compost developer. Pays for itself over and over!

FERTILIZER SPREADERS

For perfect mechanical distribution of any material that can be distributed. Patented rotary agitator insures free flow of material. Automatic shut-off and adjusting device on handle regulates quantity. Perforated scatterboard, which

sifts as it sows as it distributes. Covers every inch evenly in any amount you adjust it to.



For abundant, vivid blooms on Azaleas, Camellias, Rhododendron, Heather

feed ACID MORCROP

Designed especially for acid-soil plants. Use 1/4 lb. per square yard. Scatter evenly in a wide band directly under tips of branches. Rake the surface only slightly because feeding roots are close to the surface and should not be disturbed. Feed in the spring—before and again just after blooming—to produce the best, most brilliant blooms and healthy plants.

How to get more, better PEAS and BEANS and SWEET PEAS

NODOGEN—the pre-tested inoculator, on your garden Peas or Beans, also Sweet Peas, will amaze you and your friends with the larger and more vigorous growth. Your plants will have a darker and better color, also get off to an earlier start.

Plant a small part without NODOGEN to see the tremendous difference.

NODOGEN Garden Packet for Garden Peas and Beans, Sweet Peas and Lima Beans. Sufficient for 8 lbs. of seed, 15c.

NOD-O-GEN
THE
PRE-TESTED INOCULATOR

Onion Hoe. Square top pattern with full polished $6\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{3}{4}$ inch blade. This efficient, easy to use tool has a $4\frac{1}{3}$ foot spring pattern handle.

Scuffle Hoe. Skims under the surface of the soil, cutting off weeds, and making a dust mulch. 8 inch black blade, straight 5 foot handle.

Warren Hoe. The finest and strongest tool of its kind. Pointed steel head for drilling, covering seed, covering furrows, hillling and cultivating.

KNIVES

Asparagus Knife. 10 inch forced steel blade, hardened and tempered, with V-shaped cutting point. Can also be used as dandelion weeder.

Budding, Propagating, and Pruning Knives. Ask for available items.

Edging Knife. It is easy to keep the lawn well trimmed with this splendid long-handled half-moon shaped edging knife.

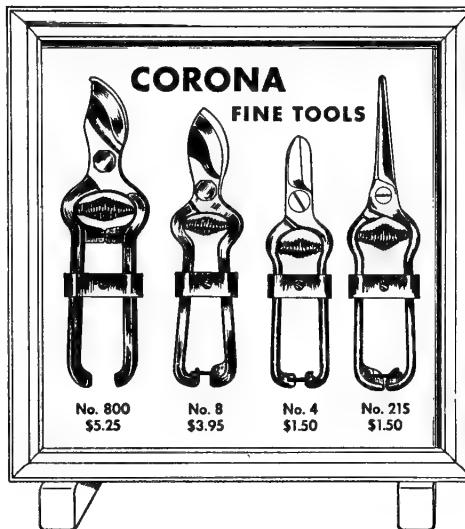
PRUNERS

Pruning Shears. Visit our store to see latest stocks. Supplies are still uncertain, but we will have all available types.

Tree Pruners. The steel cutting blade easily cuts branches with smooth, clean results. Three lengths of handles available; 8 feet, 10 feet, and 12 feet long.

RAKES

Rakes, Steel, Curved Tooth. Strongly made, with steel teeth on head $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch thick. Handles are straight, $5\frac{1}{2}$ feet long.

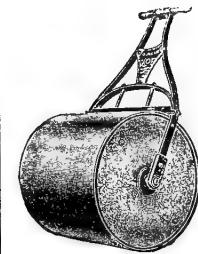


Single and double wheel, combined seeders and hoes, all metal construction, rust resistant, light weight, fully adjustable with attachments. Many makes and models.

WHEEL CULTIVATORS



Lawn Rollers



Water ballast rollers, steel handles, roller or plain bearings. Welded steel drum, rounded edges to prevent tearing of turf or sod. 50% heavier when weighted with sand. In all sizes.

PEST EXTERMINATORS

RAT-NOTS—A non-poisonous prepared bait containing genuine RED SQUILL. Safe, sanitary! Rats are attracted to RAT-NOTS because of their tempting odor. "THEIR LAST MEAL." 25c and \$1.00.

RAT-TU . . . contains Antu, the marvelous new rat killer.

Here are two remarkable new poisons, both made with the recent discovery Antu, most successful rat poison ever made available:

RAT-TU with 25% Antu, for tracking—sprinkle it in runways and burrows. Rats track through it and are fatally poisoned when they lick their feet, 60c.

RAT-TU with 5% Antu, for baiting—use it in their drinking water or for bait. Sifter-top can, 35c.

MOUSE-NOTS—Easily hulled, treated seed bait, appeals to the finicky taste of mice. Spread in places mice frequent. "THEIR LAST MEAL." 25c and \$1.00 sizes.

MOLE-NOTS—Life-saver for lawns, flower and seed beds. Sure death to bulb-eating, root-destroying moles. Safeguards bulbs at time of planting. "THEIR LAST MEAL." 35c and \$1.00 sizes.

NOTT'S ANTU RAT PASTE (5% Antu)—For big well-fed, hard-to-catch rats which dodge cats and traps, and are finicky in their eating habits. "THEIR LAST MEAL." Handy tubes, 35c and \$1.00.

The Old Reliable OLD TRAPPER

Old Trapper Mole Killer

A poison bait for moles and gophers. Very effective on farms, lawns, gardens, golf courses, cemeteries, estates, etc. 2 oz. packages.

Old Trapper Mouse Nox

A seed that kills mice. The mice eat only the heart of the seed. One bait is usually sufficient. 2 oz. packages.

Old Trapper Rat Krunches

These are red squill baits. They contain foods which are attractive to rats, are not attractive to human beings, domestic animals and poultry. In packages of 100 baits.

Old Trapper Poisoned Grain

Oats, wheat and barley are highly impregnated and made especially attractive to rodents. Field mice succumb to it, too!

For those who prefer a grain, we have this prepared poisoned bait, more efficient than traps or other methods of killing. It is unattractive to cats, dogs and other pets, but sure death to rats, mice, ground squirrels and prairie dogs.

Old Trapper is made with approximately one-third greater killing power than the average baits on the market.

**Inexpensive
but SURE!**

TAT ANTU

The modern rat killer

Made with the new miracle rat killer: ANTU. A special preparation of ready-mixed in dry bait form, clean and easy to use. Appeals to taste instincts of rats so that they devour it readily and literally drown in their own body fluids. Only a small quantity placed in runways or where it is easily accessible will do the job. Harmless to humans, livestock and poultry. Keep from reach of small dogs and cats.



TAT MO-GO

KILLS MOLES & GOPHERS

Results guaranteed. Just place in runs. Large container (over 300 baits): \$1.00.

INSECTICIDES AND FUNGICIDES

Seed Treatments

for disinfection and protection

ARASAN—An effective dry seed disinfectant and protectant for destroying surface seed-borne organism and protecting the seed against soil-borne organisms responsible for seed decay. Improves stands of seedlings and increases yield of quality crops.

SPECIAL SEMESAN—Effective in preventing and controlling both brown patch and dollar spot. Provides wide margin of safety with little danger of yellowing or thinning turf when applied as directed. One pound treats up to 6,000 square feet.

NEW IMPROVED CERESAN—An inexpensive dry seed treatment which effectively kills seed-borne diseases, such as root-rot and seedling blight, by both contact and vapor. Costs as little as 1-3/5c per bushel of seed. Easy to use, does not damage drill nor retard drilling rate. Use on barley, oats, wheat, rye, sorghums, flax, peas, cotton. 1 lb. treats 32 bushels.

2% CERESAN—Reduces seed rotting and damping-off, gives more uniform stands with less seed. One pound treats from five to eight bushels of seed.

Acme Paris Green—A powerful quick acting Paris Green, for the control of potato bugs, sugar web worm, army worm and other leaf eating insects which destroy the more hardy type of plants. Used in poison bait for the control of grasshopper and cutworm. Many growers add Paris Green to other insecticides to hasten the effects.

Acme Calcium Arsenate—A strong, inexpensive insecticide for use on hardy foliage, such as potato vines and cotton plants. While not so adhesive as Arsenate of Lead it is about 25% stronger and considerably cheaper in price. Suitable as a dust or spray.

Acme Kopper King—A scientific Bordeaux spray. Kopper King is a Basic Copper Sulphate, a fungicide of revolutionary importance. It is neutral and insoluble, requiring no lime to keep it from burning. Kopper King contains 52% copper, twice as much as ordinary copper sulphate (common bluestone). Can be used either as a liquid spray or combined with a carrier in making a home-made dust. Favored for use on tomatoes to avoid Bordeaux (lime) injury. Also for prevention of late blight on potatoes following the Red River Potato Mix for insect control.

Acme Kopper Shield, Pruning Paint—A specially prepared liquid paint containing copper for treating wounds left by pruning, storms or accidents, to prevent such diseases as European canker fungus, hard rot, and certain other fungi. Forms a protective shield while the tree is naturally overcoming the shock. Covers twice as much surface as ordinary bituminous compound.

Acme Winter Garden Spray—An oil spray for use in winter or early spring, when trees and shrubs are in a dormant condition and better results can be secured in control of certain insect pests. A clean-up spray to place trees and shrubs in the healthiest conditions for spring growth.

Acme Dry Lime Sulfur—For use on fruit trees, rose bushes and nursery stock after the leaves have fallen, or before they appear in the spring in the control of scale insects. Dry Lime Sulfur has all the effectiveness of the liquid product when dissolved in water. Excellent for use as a wetting agent for dusting sulphur. One part of Dry Lime Sulfur will wet up to four parts dusting sulphur at a considerable saving over use of so-called wettable sulphurs. Approved by U. S. Dept. of Agriculture as an animal dip.

Acme Bordeaux Mixture—Repels leafhopper and flea beetle, also prevents blight from gaining a foothold in the injuries to the leaf surface. The best fungicide known for potato vines vegetables, flowers and ornamentals.

Acme Arsenate of Lead—Has no superior for fluffiness and bulkiness. A favorite for the control of most chewing insects damaging shade trees, vegetables, berry bushes, vines, etc. It does not burn the foliage and has the greatest sticking power of the entire list of arsenicals.

Acme Weed Killer—Destroys weeds and all vegetation. The kind to use on driveways, clay courts, paths, etc. Also widely used in spotting out dandelions, plantain, and other noxious lawn weeds by application undiluted, using a wed cane or squirt-bottom can.

Stop - Tree Banding Compound—“Stop” is the name of Acme's splendid new tree banding compound, which acts as an uncrossable barrier to crawling insects such as: ants, worms, and certain other varieties of insect life. Certain insects are completely controlled by the use of STOP, while against some other insects Stop greatly simplifies the spraying problem later.

Acme Aphis Spray—A fine all around contact insecticide in the control of Aphis, Thrip, Leafhopper and many other sucking and leaf eating insects preying on roses, flowers, shrubs, vines and trees. The handy 3-oz. tube contains 1 full ounce of Black Leaf 40 and 2 ozs. of soft spray soap, making 6 to 8 gals. of effective spray. A good repellent for dogs. Simple to use—no muss, no mixing. Just squeeze direct into the sprayer from handy tube (scale on side) shake, then spray.

Acme Spray Soap—A refined fish oil soap now made on Potash Base, which is much less liable to give injury to foliage than ordinary soap. Can be used alone in the control of aphids and certain other sucking insects, or combined with nicotine sulphate or as the emulsifying agent in oil sprays.

Acme Kopper Queen—A strong liquid copper spray for control of mildew, leaf spot and black spot on rose bushes, flowers and many other kinds of foliage. Stainless—leaves a thin insoluble film of copper, preventing fungous attack, without any drawback of unsightly residue.

Acme Dawg-Gone—Keeps dogs away from trees, shrubs or any place that is used by them as a smelling post. To use, just hang tube with cap and cork removed at the point of approach; the odor will slowly escape and keep the dogs away.

GO-WEST Bait Attracts and Kills

Slugs, Snails, Cut Worms, Sow Bugs,

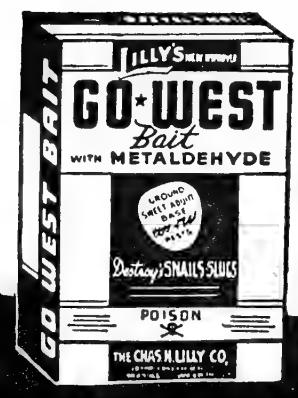
Strawberry Root Weevils, Earwigs
and other pests of like feeding habits

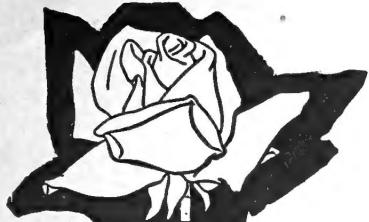
Go-West is the ORIGINAL apple-base bait, impregnated with metaldehyde. It ATTRACTS pests—then quickly kills them. Depended upon for over twenty years by gardeners and commercial growers for protection from destructive pests.

Go-West Bait is ready to use right out of the package—requires no mixing or diluting. There is no waste and it is simple to apply.

1 lb. 35c; 2 1/2 lbs. 75c

Effective Rain or Shine



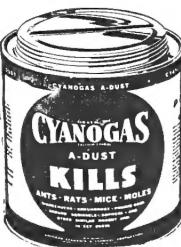


TRI-OGEN

Tri-Ogen Rose Spray—A 3-way rose treatment: gives your plants maximum insecticide protection, fungicide protection against both powdery mildew and black spot. By controlling these ailments, whole uninjured leaves enable the plant to breathe properly. And at the same time, the plant absorbs Tri-Ogen's stimulants. No other spray needed. Now contains Fermate.

CYANOGEN

Kills rodents, moles, ants



Cyanogen — Granular, kills wireworms, ants, gophers, and similar pests. Wireworms controlled by drawing them to rows by a bait crop of cull beans and applying Cyanogen an inch below the bait one week later.

Cyanogen A-Dust—Will kill all moles, rodents and ants in the ground. Positive control of Japanese beetle grub.



Snarol — Metaldehyde, arsenical bait. Attracts and kills snails and slugs. May also be used to control sowbugs, cutworms, earwigs, etc. A ready-prepared bait meal that is non-injurious to vegetation when used as directed. Retains its effectiveness for from five to ten days after being put out.

CARCO SPRAY

For the prevention of root maggots
in radishes, turnips, cabbage

An effective repellent and preventative measure against these pests, made of tar oils. Apply early before flies have found your plants and deposited their eggs. Recommended before planting, so as to prevent maggots from getting a start. Can be used later in the season, but will not prevent maggots that are already in the ground; will prevent subsequent ones.

EVER GREEN Garden SPRAY

A highly concentrated pyrethrum spray very effective on practically all types of insects and safe on all plants.



SPRAY WITH Black Leaf 40



Kills aphids and similar sucking insects. Kills by contact and by fumes. No burn. No stain. Also delouses poultry. Easily applied to roosts with handy Cap Brush.

Black Leaf
Mosquito-fumer kills mosquitoes outdoors. Brings prompt relief.

Look for the Leaf on the Package

ACME GARDEN DUSTS AND SPRAYS

DURADUST No. 50

Contains 50% Wettable DDT

The strongest, finest DDT powder science has yet been able to produce! Duradust No. 50 is toxic when eaten by the insect or when it comes in contact with the insect's legs or body. Its killing power endures. FOR CROP SPRAYING OR DUSTING—controls codling moth, oriental fruit moth, leaf hopper, flea beetle, psyllid, potato bug, potato aphid, plant bug, Jap beetle, cabbage worm, caterpillar, thrip, rose chafer, and many others. Suitable for all plants except vine crops. FOR LAWN SPRAY—controls, cutworms, ants, earwigs, sow bugs, chinch bugs. FOR WALL SPRAY—Most economical in barns, milk houses, hog sheds, etc. Also excellent FOR CATTLE SPRAY, DIP, OR DUST. 1 lb. 80c; 4 lbs., \$1.75; also available in 50 lb. bags.



ACME ROTENONE GARDEN GUARD

Controls the widest variety of chewing and sucking insects of any insecticide on the market today. Non injurious to humans, pets and animals. Use as dust or spray to control aphids, bean beetles, asparagus beetles, horn worm, tarnish plant bug, cabbage worms, current worms, rose caterpillars, blister beetles and other common insects. 1 lb. sifter, 50c; 1 lb. pump gun, 65c; also available in 4 lb. pkgs. and 50 lb. bags.



Others. Suitable for dusting as well as spraying. 1 lb. Carton \$1.15; 4 lb. Carton \$3.75.

ACME ALL ROUND SPRAY

For roses, azaleas, other flowers, shrubs, vegetables, vines. A new, modern, carefully formulated multi-purpose product designed to provide with one application the best available protection against both insects and fungi such as rose chafer, azalea flower spot, thrip, black spot, downy mildews, leaf spot, many rusts, Japanese beetle, leaf hopper, flea beetle, aphids, cabbage worm and many

Most yards contain foliage that is more affected by scale, red spider, and other troublesome pests than by aphids. Here is a complete contact insect spray combining nicotine in its most active form with Emo, a high quality summer oil emulsion. Recommended for control of aphids, mealy bugs, red spider, thrip, white flies, rust mites, mildew, certain scale insects, and other garden pests. 4½ oz., 40c; pint, 75c; quart, \$1.15; gallon, \$3.25.



ACME EMO-NIK

A general garden insecticide and fungicide with special emphasis on complete tomato protection. Controls early and late blight as well as horn worm, fruit worm and flea beetle on tomatoes as well as on cucumbers, beans, cabbage, potatoes and many flowers such as hollyhocks, asters, roses, azaleas, etc. 1 lb. sifter, 55c; 4 lb. pkg., \$1.25; also available in 50 lb. bags.



ACME TOMATO DUST
A general garden insecticide and fungicide with special emphasis on complete tomato protection. Controls early and late blight as well as horn worm, fruit worm and flea beetle on tomatoes as well as on cucumbers, beans, cabbage, potatoes and many flowers such as hollyhocks, asters, roses, azaleas, etc. 1 lb. sifter, 55c; 4 lb. pkg., \$1.25; also available in 50 lb. bags.

ACME WEED KILLER

Kills ALL vegetation

A powerful quick-acting arsenical weed killer for destroying weeds and all plant life on driveways, tennis courts, paths, also for spot-treating dandelion, plantain and other noxious weeds in the lawn, using a regular weed cane or a squirt-bottom oil can. Pint, 60c; Quart, 85c; Gallon, \$2.25.



ACME WETTABLE DUSTING SULPHUR

Controls mildew, leaf spot, black spot and rust on roses, chrysanthemums, snapdragons, carnations and other foliage and red spiders on evergreens. Use as a dust or spray. Also excellent as a chigger repellent. 2 lbs., 45c.



ACME GARDEN DURADUST
A ready-to-use dust for home gardens, contains 5% DDT and 9% metallic copper. Effective not only as a powerful insecticide but as a fungicide in control of many forms of blight and fungous diseases. Particularly effective on rose chafer, leaf hopper and corn ear worm. Dust or spray. 1 lb. sifter, 39c; 4 lb. bag, 85c

WEED KILLERS

Kill Lawn Weeds WEEDONE®

the original 2,4-D weedkiller

Spray your lawn with Weedone. Grass is not affected, but dandelions, plantains and other noxious weeds curl, dry up and die. Weedone kills poison ivy, poison oak, bindweed and honeysuckle, too. Safe for people and pets. Does not corrode spray equipment.

Trial size can, 75c • Quart, \$2.50
Gallon, \$6.50 • Larger sizes on request

SPOT-KILL Lawn Weeds WEEDUST (TRADEMARK)

2,4-D in the ready-to-use can

Kill those here-and-there weeds in your lawn with Weedust—2,4-D in powder form. Just shake a pinch of Weedust directly on the weed from the can. No mixing or measuring or sprayer needed.

Large size can, 75c
Enough to kill 1,000 weeds



DuPont AMMATE

(Ammonium sulphamate)

A non-poisonous, non-inflammable weed killer, which can be applied by hand or power sprayer, or can be applied dry. Will kill poison ivy, poison oak, poison sumac, dandelions and plantain. Exerts only temporary soil sterilizing effects. Use 3/4 to 1 lb. to gallon of water and spray on foliage.

HORMONE AIDS FOR BETTER PLANT GROWTH

FASTER, SURER ROOTING for cuttings, seeds and bulbs

ROOTONE®

the plant hormone powder

Rootone stimulates the natural tendency of seeds, cuttings and bulbs to put out roots. Rooting is faster and heavier, resulting in bigger, earlier plants. Endorsed and used by leading growers everywhere.

Trial packet, 25c • 2-oz. package, \$1
1-lb. can, \$5

It's time to order WEED-NO-MORE

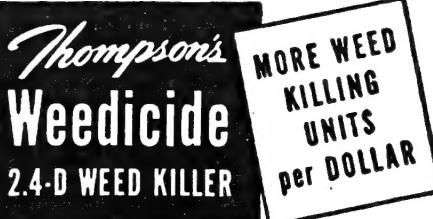
SPRAY AWAY UGLY
LAWN WEEDS THIS
EASIER, PROVEN WAY

This spring, get rid of dandelions and other ugly lawn-weeds. Just spray on Weed-No-More... Weeds die, roots and all! Have a beautiful, weed-free lawn to be proud of.

8 oz., makes 8 gallons,
enough for average lawn... \$1.00

Economy qt., makes 32 gal....\$2.98

WEED-NO-MORE SPRAYER—fits any gal.
or 1/2-gal. glass jug. Built-in measuring
device included! Only 39c



With Weedicide, you get more weed-killing results per dollar! It is more concentrated, has a more dynamic wetting agent, holds contact with plants longer. Kills even such stubborn weeds as the deep-rooted perennials, bind-weeds, etc.

Invaluable for lawns, vacant lots, golf courses. Most economical, 2,4D for farms.

Acme Weed Killer

A powerful quick-acting arsenical weed killer for destroying weeds and all plant life on driveways, tennis courts, paths, etc. It is the type used by railroads to keep all plant life from growing on their roadbed.



MORE TOMATOES! FRUITONE®

Spray Fruitone at blossoming time and each plant will set more fruit and bear more big, meaty tomatoes. Spray Fruitone for bigger crops of beans and lima beans, too. The dollar package makes 25 gallons of spray.

2/5 oz. packet, 25c • 2-oz. package, \$1
12-oz. can, \$5

PET SUPPLIES

Petpak Vitamin Song Seed—Fortified with cod liver oil and yeast. A modern scientific mixture of twelve different varieties of seeds, imported from all over the world. The finest quality obtainable, vacuum air washed to insure removal of all dust, chaff, dirt, etc. A complete bird food, containing vitamins A, B, D, E and G. Feed daily or alternate with Petpak Vacuum Air Washed Bird Food. Sanitary, metal pouring spout cans.

Petpak Song Restorer—Canaries need a song stimulating food in addition to their regular seed. Restores, promotes, and maintains song. Only the finest ingredients used.

Petpak Dog Soap—Developed not only to cleanse the hair and skin but to deodorize and kill all fleas and lice. Not just a soap, but a product especially prepared for use on all dogs.

Petpak Natural Fish Food—A scientific composition of foods and mineral elements necessary to growth and health.

Petpak Puppy Capsules and Petpak Dog Capsules—The formula used in preparing these two products is probably the most effective known. They are manufactured from the finest ingredients obtainable and we believe them unsurpassed by any similar remedies, regardless of price. They are harmless to the animal and cause no bad after effect, gagging or gas.

Stops Dog Itch!

Sulfadene—This amazing new discovery banishes fungus skin infections of dogs and cats. Stops the itch that makes their summer a nightmare—even saves pets. In 4 oz. bottles.

TRANSPLANT SAFELY

TRANSPLANTONE®

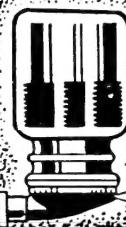
Transplantone reduces shock and wilt when seedlings and plants are moved. Stimulates root growth so that fewer seedlings die and more come to early, healthy maturity. Used to water plants, shrubs and trees, Transplantone encourages growth and bloom.

1/2-oz. packet, 25c • 3-oz. package, \$1
1-lb. can, \$4

• **Chewing insects** cut or tear out pieces of leaves or stems. They are killed by stomach poisons like calcium arsenate, arsenate of lead or Paris Green. When the insects are on plants that are to be eaten, Rotenone or Pyrethrum are safer, but do not always give as complete control, as the insects themselves must be hit directly.

• **Sucking insects** stab the stem or leaf and suck out the plant juices and cannot be poisoned through their stomachs. They are smothered by sprays or dusts that paralyze their breathing apparatus. Rotenone, Pyrethrum and Nicotine Sulphate are commonly used for this purpose.

Greener Lawns...Less Watering



FERTILIZING WITH GAT SPRAYER

NO BURNING • NO ODORS
NO WASTE \$1.45 GLASS JAR
NOT INCLUDED

Spray Your LAWN and GARDEN with INSECT-O-GUN

Sprays

- INSECTICIDES
- FUNGICIDES
- WEED KILLERS
- FERTILIZER

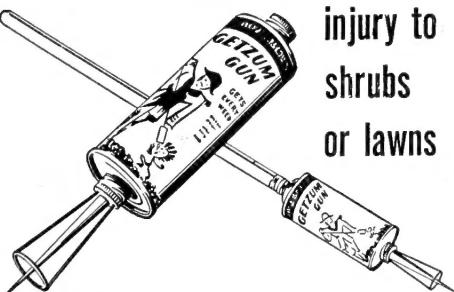
Insect-O-Gun

... attaches to garden hose
... used by thousands everywhere
... Advertised in leading home and
... garden magazines.

NO. 3 FULL 3-gal. capacity, \$5.95

KILLS WEEDS

without
injury to
shrubs
or lawns



GETZUM GUN

Applies weed killer direct to the heart of the weed. Easy and sure! Gun, \$1.75; weed killer—pint, 30c; gal., \$1.75.



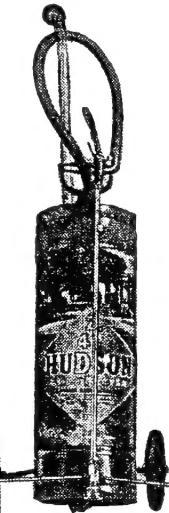
Easy to Use . . . Efficient

SPRAYERS and DUSTERS

HUDSON "SIMPLEX" PERFECTION

The Higher the Pressure, the Tighter the Seal

Simplest, safest, most dependable compression sprayer ever made. Cover seals from inside of tank . . . pressure provides positive leak-proof seal. Holds 4 gallons. All welded tank. All angle nozzle. **HUDSON CLIMAX**, same advanced design but 3½ gallon tank, regular straps, fixed angle nozzle. **HUDSON CLIMAX JR.**, same as Climax except 2½ gallon capacity.



No Weeds—No Work

HUDSON 2, 4-D SPRAYER

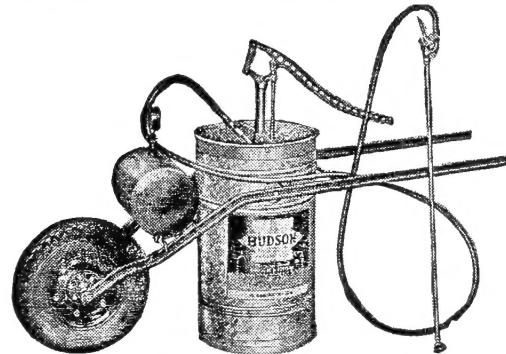
Just fill tank with weed-killer solution—pump up—open valve—and push sprayer across lawn. Sprays 24-inch swath. Ideal for liquid fertilizer too. Copper tank. Chemical-proof hose. Two models—3½ and 2½ gallons.



Big Value At Low Cost

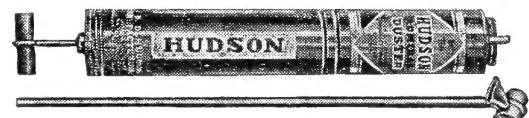
HUDSON Funnel-Top LEADER

Premium quality materials and workmanship. Funnel-top for easy filling. Holds 3½ gallons. Large powerful pump. Valve locks open for continuous spraying.



HUDSON Sunshine Porta-Sprayer

Compact, perfectly balanced, powerful sprayer. Provides 250 lbs. pressure. Use for all spraying work. 12½ gallon tank . . . non-clogging agitator on strainer. With or without pressure tank . . . with pneumatic, cushion or steel wheel.



HUDSON ADMIRAL DUSTER

Large capacity, long reach, powerful blast. Directional nozzle. Discharges just a puff or a blast at will. Easy to fill. A "must" in every garden and home.

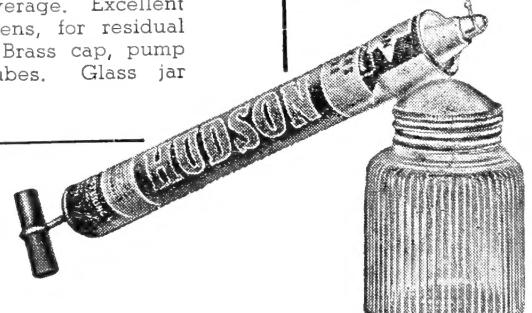


HUDSON HOMESTEAD SPRAYER

Double-tube nozzle gives twice the spray, twice the coverage. Excellent for small home gardens, for residual spraying anywhere. Brass cap, pump end and syphon tubes. Glass jar holds 24 oz.

HUDSON CRITIC SPRAYER

A flick of the nozzle pin gives fine mist or wet residual spray. Glass jar holds 24 oz. Same principle also in **HUDSON MERCURY** with heavy tin-plate container.



ASK US

about other sprayers
for garden, home,
farm orchard and
other uses.



LAWN SEED MIXTURES

*Northwest Favorites
for 60 Years!*

No other single factor contributes so much to the beauty and enhances the value of the home as a beautiful lawn. Your lawn can only be as good as the seed you sow. Don't waste money on cheap lawn seed ... buy the best and be assured years of satisfaction.



CREBENT LAWN SEED *for lasting beauty*

The Northwest's finest and most popular lawn seed. A mixture of only the most carefully selected, fine-leaved grasses, developed especially to suit Northwest growing conditions through Lilly's more than 60 years in the seed business.

Available in 1 lb. or 200 sq. ft. size or 5 lb. or 1000 sq. ft. size.

A balanced blend of: Creeping Bent, Kentucky Blue Grass, Shady Blue Grass, Chewings Fescue, Red Top, Creeping Fescue.

N-P LAWN SEED *service with beauty*

An excellent, quick-growing mixture that will develop into a fine, lush turf to withstand hard usage. Recommended for back yards or playgrounds.

Available in 1 lb. or 200 sq. ft. size and 5 lb. or 1000 sq. ft. size.

A carefully selected mixture of: Kentucky Blue Grass, Chewings Fescue, Rye Grass, Red Top, White Clover, Creeping Fescue.

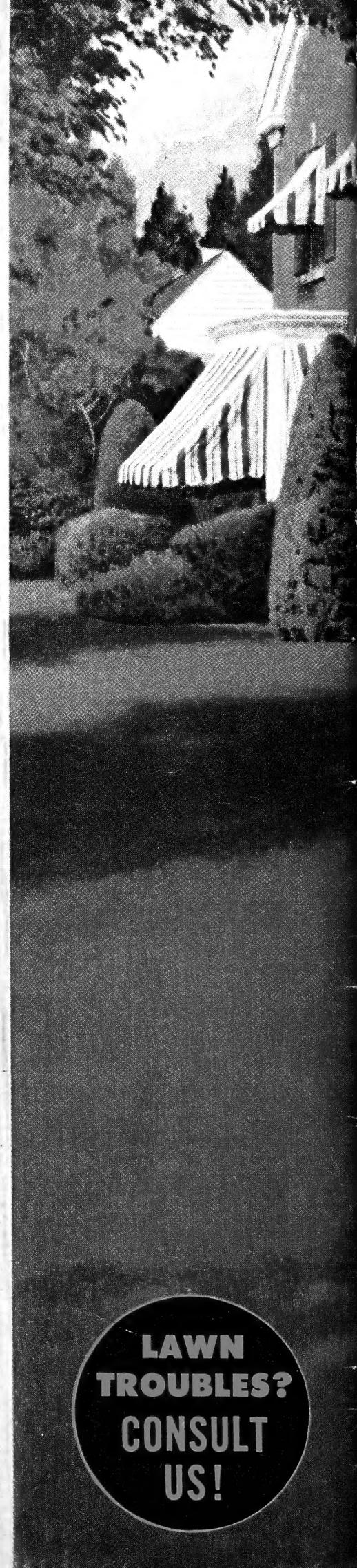
SEATTLE SEED CO.

Seattle's Seed Store—Everything for the Garden

1514 Second St.

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**LAWN
TROUBLES?
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